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The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
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You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
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VOL. III. NO. 296 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1915. ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 12th " 26th " and Jan.' 16 9th " 16th " 23rd " 30th " 6th Feb.	Malwa .. Kashgar .. Moultan .. Caledonia .. Maloja .. Persia .. Sphettie .. Kaisar-i-Hind..	11000 9000 10000 8000 12500 8000 6000 11500	.... Arabia	.. .. 8000 ..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15 18th " 30th " 12th Jan. 16 27th " 10th Feb 24th "	Nellore .. Sardinia .. Namur .. Nankin .. Novara .. Malta ..	7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000	Karmala .. Khyber .. Medina .. Mongolia .. Malwa .. Mooltan ..	9000 9000 12500 10000 11000 10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destinati
14th Dec	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting,
17th "	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*18th	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct*
28th "	Pundua	East African ports only

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
KamakuraMaru	K. Higo	6126	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	29th Nov.	Dec.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	12th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	18th Dec.	2nd Jan.16

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukbadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles'	A & C	8250	--	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

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Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

30/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?

If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.

We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it

A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.

If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a

BRAND NEW PIANO

which will be to you an investment of a life-time.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

LOST RELATIVE—DEASE, George. Robert, Maitland. Mother anxiously seeks news of him, was last seen at Bombay three years ago. Apply Box No. 659 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2589

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cases cataract in four weeks. No pain, no harm Rs. 3 per week. Two day's medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464B

WANTED

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS by English married couple in Mayo Road, bright airy rooms, all modern conveniences Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WANTED a LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON who must have passed the L. M. & S., or M.B., B.S., examination for the Lady Dufferin Hospital Shikarpur (Sind). Pay Rs. 130 plus Sind allowance Rs. 20 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 180. Also varriage allowance of Rs. 20 and house rent of Rs. 15, till quarters for her use provided in the Hospital. Apply stating qualifications to Mr. JASHANMAL, Local Secretary. 2594

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts or Science, an UNDERGRADUATE. A Maulvi able to teach Persian upto Matriculation (Allahabad University) and a Hindi knowing Hindu Mistress well up in fine arts. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating ones strong subjects and minimum salary expected.

DIWAN,
Narsingarh,
2590 Central India.

WANTED experienced ENGLISH NURSE to take infant from the month. Pure European required, good tempered and thoroughly trained in England in the charge of young children. Highest references required.

Good wages to suitable person. Comfortable situation.

Apply in first instance in writing, enclosing copies of recommendations, to MISS MOXON, 27, Kirkee, Bombay Presidency, India. 907

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced OVERSEER for the P. W. D., Porbander State, for construction of and repairs to roads and for irrigation and miscellaneous works. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by annual increment of Rs. 2 plus Rs. 20 P. T. A. The candidate must know surveying, designing, estimating, and must have good knowledge of road construction.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, upto 20th December, 1915. 951

WANTED an ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN for the office of the Chief Engineer, Porbander State. Pay Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 70, by yearly increment of Rs. 2. The candidate must be a fully qualified and experienced man, holding a diploma of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhai School of Arts, Bombay, and must have a good knowledge of estimating.

Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Porbander State, up to 15th December, 1915. 950

WANTED a MASTER for the Madras Port Trust tug "THRUSTER," must be a British born subject with a Master Mariner's Cerificate. Pay per mensem Rs. 325 with free quarters; and as it is intended that any vacancy as a Harbour Master in this Port will be filled by the Master of the "Thruster" (provided he is found suitable), his age should not be over 30. Leave, gratuities and pension will be the same as is in force for the Harbour Masters. Applications to be sent to the Undersigned with copies of testimonials, No. of Certificate, etc.

A. S. BALFOUR,
Commander, R. I. M.
Deputy Port Conservator.

Madras Port Office,
9th November, 1915. 903

WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG ENERGETIC EURASIAN or PARSI best Mechanic knowing vulcanizing and motor driving. Apply stating minimum salary required to Box No. 660, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

WANTED.—From January 1st, English speaking GAMES INSTRUCTOR for Cricket, Football and Hockey, four months' trial, starting salary Rs. 35, p.m. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Schools, Jodhpur. 907

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL, BANGALORE.—WANTED qualified HEAD MISTRESS to join 1st March, 1916. Salary Rupees 165 with unfurnished quarters.

Apply with testimonials to Rev. J. G. PHILIP, M.A., 2, Palace Rd., Bangalore. 908

WANTED. Two CLERKS for the Depot 39th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse. Must be willing to enlist. Should have a very fair knowledge of English and Urdu and Accounts work. Pay as Sowar and allowance amounting to a net pay of Rs. 30 a month.

Apply with copies of testimonials to THE OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT 38th (K. G. O.) Central India Horse, Agar (Malwa). 906

FOR SALE.

"CAPTAIN"—Brand Superfine pure butter loose and in 1/2 to 20 lbs. tins. THE FRENCH DAIRY CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2576

FOR SALE—1. Very decent almost new Teakwood office partitions with glass panels and swing doors. 2. Encyclopoedia of Medicine and Surgery, 11 volumes latest edition. Apply DR. CHINOY, oppo. Fire Temple, Dhobitalao bet. 5 and 8 p.m. 2567

LADIES COSTUME STANDS, new and of latest models, also CUTTER'S TABLES at half prices.

RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE,
Princess Street,
2591 Bombay.

FOR SALE.—1 washing dress quite new, brown and white check, fit medium figure.

2 Silk blouses.
2 Cotton blouses, Rs. 20.

Apply to Box No. 444 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

FOR SALE—Royal Enfield MOTOR CYCLE 2¾ h.p., twine cylinder, 2 spare gears, chain drive, Palmer Cord tyres, Head lamp and generator, tail lamp and generator, has not been driven 200 miles, in perfect order. Also new B. S. A. lady's bicycle. For particulars apply to Box No. 333, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

TO LET. An Office in modern Building on Hornby Road, electric lift and fittings. Rent Rs. 100 to 140. Apply to Box No. 658 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2581

A LADY has a large airy bedroom vacant with verandah and lavatory attached for married couple of two bachelors. Excellent table. E. L. & F. and modern conveniences. Moderate charges. Apply to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
Watson's Annexe.
2461

TO BE LET.—From 1st January, ground floor of "SHIRIN VILLA," No. 11, Club Road, Byculla. Four bed-rooms with bath-rooms attached. Sitting, drawing, and dining-rooms, electric lights and fittings. For particulars as regards rent, etc., apply immediately within to Mr. BHIMDIWALA. 2574

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay. 2520

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai MANECKBAI, widow of HORMUSJI EDALJI BAM, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons therefore claiming to have any right, title or interest therein either by way of sale, mortgage, lease, charge, gift, inheritance, bequest, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office at 113 Esplanade Road Fort within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed and all such claims (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Copper Smith Road outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement as mentioned in some of the deeds 75 3/9 square yards but 92 square yards as stated in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and as ascertained by recent admeasurement or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 585—585 New Nos. 7822 A/7822 Old Survey Nos. 2989—2989 and New Survey No. 1363 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 825 and Street Nos. 5—7 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nusserwanji Rustomji on or towards the West by the property of Cawasji Hormusji on or towards the North by the Copper Smith Road and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1915.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
2586 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

RE. ESTATE OF BAI HIRABAI widow of NAWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bai HIRABAI, widow of NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, late of Bombay Parsi deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of April, 1915, and probate of whose Will with a codicil thereto having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay was granted on the 1st day of October 1915 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE WADIA, M. H. WADIA, DHUNBAI BOMANJI WADIA, NANABHOY RUTTONJEE WADIA and AIMAI BERAMJI RANA, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., their attorneys in the Oriental Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1915.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
2585 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that some of the [illegible] relating to the property situate at Durga Street, Mahim without the Fort of Bombay more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and belonging to our client Haji Abu Haji Noormahomed Cassum have been lost. Our client asserts that no one except our said client has any right to retain or deal with the said title deeds and any person or persons entering into any dealings in respect thereof except with our said client or his heirs executors administrators or assigns will do so at his or their own risk.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings built and standing thereon situate lying and being at Durga Street, Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 114 square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5276 and Street No. 16 and bearing New Survey No. 10 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Public Passage on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by Medar Wady and on or towards the South by the Fazendari Vacant ground of Muccdum Sale

Dated this 11th day of December, 1915.

UNWALLA PEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Attorneys for Haji Abu Haji Noormahomed
2592 Cassum

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

WE the Members of the Company's Consultative Committee at Bombay consider it desirable that an informal meeting of the Company's Shareholders (on the Bombay Register) be held at the Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m., (S. T.), for the purpose of considering the advisability of certain alterations in the present constitution of the Company and, if thought advisable, of requesting the Directors to summon an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, of passing the necessary Resolutions to effect those alterations, the nature and results of which it is proposed to explain to the Shareholders at the meeting hereby summoned. The attendance of Shareholders is invited.

F. C. RIMINGTON.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
SHAPURJEE B. BROACHA.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
J. S. WARDLAW MILNE.

11th December, 1915. 2595

THE INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

THE FIRST SESSION of the INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS, will be held in the TOWN HALL on the 26th December, 1915, from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. under the Presidentship of the Hon. SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Visitor's Tickets ..... Re. 1.

Apply for Tickets immediately to the SECRETARY,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
Bombay.
2520

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SORABJI PESTONJI KANGA, Executor of the late Mr. PESTONJI RUSTOMJI KANGA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our clients the properties particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title, or interest in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at 14, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims if any, shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Buuglow messuages tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Walkeshwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3774 square yards or thereabouts which said piece or parcel of land or ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156 and Collector's New No. 1452 and bearing Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7289 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Taxes under D Ward No. 2515 and Street Nos. 36-38 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Salleybhai Tyabji on or towards the South by the property of Cooverbai widow of Sorabji Kharshedji Toonti on or towards the East by the sea and on or towards the West by the Public Road.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages standing thereon situate lying and being at Walkeshwar Road fronting to the West of the said Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 186 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 156 New No. 1452 and bearing Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 7288 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Taxes under D Ward No. 3493 (1) and bearing Street Nos 481,483 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Public Road on or towards the West by the property of Darasha Dubash and on or towards the South by the property of Jeynarayen Hinduman Dani and on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Mulla and others.

Dated this 11th day of Dec. 1915.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI BILIMORIA,
2587 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Bai RATANBAI, widow of DATUBHAI MANJI PADAMSEY has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar.

All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

All claims if any which are not so received will be considered null viod and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort on the Western side of Cambad Bowl Road at Khadak in the Sub-District of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 145 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 769 and 1254 and New Survey No. 2973 and bounded as follows.—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Mooman Cangji on the South by the property of Ebrahim Daniel on the East by the said Cambad Bowl Street and on the West by a sweeper passage and thereafter by the property of Rahimtulla and which said premises were formerly assessed under Municipal No. 15 and now under B Ward No. 2888 and Street Nos. 20-22.

Dated this 11th day of Dec. 1915.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December 1915, upto 1'clock p.m. (S.T.) for constructing Police Lines for the Railway Police at Dadar. Value of work about Rs. 2,39,912. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours either on personal application or by duly authorized Agents. Earnest money, amounting to Rs. 12,000 (twelve thousand), only, in cash or in Government Promissory Notes (cheques will not be accepted) should accompany each tender. Security deposit of Rs. 24,000, (twenty-four thousand), only, (including the amount of earnest money) will be required from the contractor whose tender will be accepted.

A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency,
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1915. 2593.

THE XI SESSION OF THE INDIA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

WILL BE HELD in the Congress Pandal, on the 24th and 25th December, 1915, under the Presidentship of Sir DORABJI J. TATA.

Unique opportunity for hearing men of Commerce and Industry from all parts of India.

Time:—24th—11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
25th—8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.

Delegate's Tickets. ..... Rs. 3

Visitors (both Ladies and Gentlemen As. 8

Apply for tickets immediately to,

HON. SECRETARIES,
Old Telephone Buildings,
19, Bank Street,
2521. Bombay.

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station on and upto MONDAY, the 20th December, 1915, for the supply to this Railway Company of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive Department during the year 1916.

The form of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, and also from the Locomotive Foreman, Godhra, on payment of annas 8 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate Station,
6th Dec. 1915. 2564

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN that the Powers of Attorney to collect rents and do other acts granted to Mr. SHAVAKSHA JAMSHEDJI DIVECHA by Miss HAMABAI FRAMJEE PETIT, and by Sir DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT BART., and Miss HAMABAI FRAMJEE PETIT, as Executors of Bai AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT, respectively, have been annulled and cancelled, and that no payments made or actions done hereafter on the strength thereof will be valid or binding.

E. A. DAVAR,
Secretary to the said Miss Hamabai Framjee Petit and the Executors of Bai Awabai Framjee Petit. 2588

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TITLE AND INTEREST of the Insolvents in the Landed Properties at Surat.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Messrs. Shobhagchand Naginchand and others, Insolvents Mr. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said Insolvents in the following landed properties:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1:—Gopipura Golwad Property at Surat.

All that piece of vacant leasehold land, situate in the Gopipura Golwad division of the City of Surat in the District of Surat, bearing No. 219, in the Map, marked Sheet E. No. XXI, and facing towards the South the road leading from Paninbhit to Bhudekhan Chukla, containing about 557 square yards and bounded on the North, East and South by land bearing No. 21, and on the West by land bearing No. 218, which said premises are particularly described in the lease thereof, dated the 21st May, 1907, whereby the same were demised to Shah Naginchand Javerchand.

LOT NO. 2:—Gopipura Golwad Property at Surat.

All that piece of vacant Sanadi land situate in the Gopipura Golwad of the City of Surat, bearing No. 209, in the said Map, market Sheet "E" No. XXI, and containing about 130 square yards and bounded on the North, by the land bearing No. 23, on the South by road, on the West by land bearing No. 21, and on the East by land bearing No. 22, which said premises are particularly described in a Sanad No. 1650, dated the 25th November, 1895, whereby the same were granted to Naginchand Javerchand.

LOT NO. 3:—Property at Bawasidhi, Surat.

All that piece of vacant leasehold land situate in the Bawasidhi division of the City of Surat in the District of Surat, bearing No. 191-1, in the Map marked Sheet "E" No. XXI, and facing towards the East the road leading from Budekhan Chukla to Bawasidhi, containing about 2,534 square yards and bounded on the North by the land bearing No. 138-1, belonging to Shekh Manwaradin Goolam Mohoodin, on the South by the land bearing No. 194, 137, 140-4, 191-2, and on the East by the road leading from Budekhan Chukla to Bawasidhi which said premises are particularly described in the lease thereof dated the 21st May, 1907, where by the same were demised to Shah Naginchand Javerchand.

LOT NO. 4: Property at Gopipura Street, Surat.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Sanadi land, together with the building used as stable, standing thereon, situate in the Gopipura division of the City of Surat, bearing No. 166, in the Map marked Sheet "E" No. X, and facing towards the North the road leading from Mohoti Pol to Gopipura Bazar, containing about 42 square yards and bounded on the North by Galee Road, on the South by Mohoti Pol, on the East by land bearing No. 167, belonging to Javerchand Lakhmichand, and on the West by the land bearing No. 165 which said premises are particularly described in a Sanad, dated the 12th March 1872, and at present stand in the name of Bai Moticore daughter of Ootamchand Sanaichand and wife of Javerchand Lakhmichand.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, situate in the Gopipura division of the City of Surat, bearing Nos. 167-168, in the map marked Street "E." No. X, and facing towards the West the road leading from Mohotee Pol to Galee, containing about 10 square yards, and bounded on the North by Galee Road, on the South by Mohotee Pol Road on the West by the land bearing No. 166, belonging to Javerchand Lakhmichand, and on the East by the land bearing No. 169, which said premises are particularly described in a Sanad dated the 31st January 1873, whereby the same were granted to Javerchand Lakhmichand.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of vacant Sanad land situate in th Gopipura division of the City of Surat, bearing No. 479, Lot 1-2 in the map marked Sheet "E." No. X. and facing towards the South the road leading from Mohoti Pol to Gopipura, containing about 5 square yards, and bounded on the North by the land bearing Nos. 166 and 168, and on the West by the land bearing No. 165, and on the South and East by the Moti Pol Road which said premises are particularly described in a Sanad, dated the 23rd September, 1881, whereby the same were granted to Javerchand Lakhmichand.

LOT NO. 5:—Property at Mowjay Athwa, Surat.

All that piece of vacant land situate in first Moholla at Surat in the District of Surat, Sub-district of Surat, Mowjay Athwa Taluka Chorasi, containing by admeasurement of length from North to South 56 feet and breadth from East West 26 feet, and bounded on the East by the house of Bhana Kalian, on the West by the house of Desai Manibhai, on the North by the bungalow of Naginchand Javerchand, and on the South by the road of Athwa Moholla.

LOT NO. 6.

All that piece of vacant land in Nana Falia, Mowjay Athwa in Surat District, Surat Sub-district, Chorasi Taluka, Zilla Surat, containing by admeasurement in length from north to south 29 guj and in breadth from east to west 10 guj, and bounded on the East by the land described as Lot V, on the West by the House of Hira Fakirna, on the North by he bungalow of Naginchand Javerchand, and on the South by a Road.

LOT NO. 7.

All that piece or land with a house standing thereon, situate in Nana Falia at Mawjay Athwa, Surat District, Sub-district, Taluka Chorasi, containing by admeasurement from north to south 38 feet and from west to east 18 feet 7 inches, and bounded on the South by the road, on the East by the land of Naginchand Javerchand, and on the North by the bungalow of Naginchand Javerchand, and on the West by the house of Koli Bhagoo Ruttonji.

LOT NO. 8:—Property at Budekhan Chakla, Surat.

All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, situate in old Adalut Moholla, in the Zilla of Budekhan Chukla in Surat, District Surat, Sub-district Surat, containing by admeasurement from north to south in length towards the east 71 feet 3 inches, and towards the west 67 feet, and from east to west in breadth towards the north 11 feet 6 inches, and towards the south 11 feet 6 inches, making 88 square yards, bearing Tika "E." No. 10, Survey No. 94, as mentioned in the Sanad and bounded on the east by land bearing No. 95-96, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, on the West by the land belonging to Sha Kirchand Soorchand, and on or towards the North and South by Public road.

LOT NO. 9.

All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, situate in the Old Adaluwala Moholla, Badekhan Chukla Zilla, in Surat, District of Surat, Sub-district of Surat, being in length from north to south 72 feet 3 inches towards the east and 71 feet 3 inches towards the west, and in breadth from east to west 9 feet 3 inches towards the north and 12 feet 7 inches towards the south, in all 85 square yards bearing Tika "E" No. 10, Survey No. 95-96, as mentioned in the Sanad and bounded on the East by the land bearing No. 97, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, on the West by land bearing No. 94, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, and on the North and South by road.

LOT NO. 10.

FIRST:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, situate at Badekhan Chukla in Surat, District of Surat, and Sub-district of Surat bearing No. 97, containing by admeasurement 90 square yards as mentioned in the Sanad, and bounded on the East by land bearing No. 98, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, on the West by the land bearing Nos. 95 96, and on the North and South by the roads.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, containing 100 square yards out of the piece of land containing 131 square yards, bearing Pot No. 2, Survey No. 99, situate at Badekhan Chukla in Surat, District and Sub-district of Surat and bounded on the East by a road, on the West by the land bearing No. 99, Pot No. 1, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, on the North by the road, and on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 100, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand.

LOT NO, 11.

FIRST:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land, situate at Badekhan Chukla, Surat, District of Surat, Sub-district of Surat, bearing No. 98, in Sanad No. 79, Tika "E" No. 10, containing 106 square yards, and bounded on the North by road to Challagin, on the South by Badekhan Chukla Road, on the east by land bearing Survey Nos. 99 and 100, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, and on the West by land bearing Survey No. 97, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land situate at Badekhan Chukla Surat, District of Surat, Sub-district of Surat, bearing Survey No. 100 in Sanad No. 194, Tika "E" No. 10, containing 122 square yards, and bounded on the East by road, on the South by road, on the North by land, bearing Survey No. 99 belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, and on the West by the land, bearing Survey No. 98, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of vacant Sanadi land bearing Pot No. 1, out of Survey No. 99, situate at Badekhan Chukla, Surat, District of Surat, Sub-district of Surat, containing 31 square yards, and bounded on the East by the land, bearing No. 99, Pot No. 2 belonging to Naginchand Javerchnd, on the North by road, on the West by land, bearing No. 93, belonging to Naginchand Javerchand, and on the south by the land belonging to Naginchand Javerchand.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the said Official Assignee, at their Office, in Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1915.

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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intestate Properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1916, at 2 p. m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunitions, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI MAIN ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 14th instant, sell by public auction at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.,) on the premises by order of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas Attorneys for the mortagagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Dossabhoy Rustomji Daroowala, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate lying and being without the Fort in the registration District of Bombay together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a large piece of land which was formly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015, and 15993, Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 New Survey Nos. 1/7371,1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D. Nos. 2061 (1) 2061 (2), 2061 (1), 2062 (2), 2063A and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2, 8, 4 and 12, Charni Road and Ward D Nos. 2415 (1), 2415 (2), 2415 (3), Street Nos. 352 to 396 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D Nos. 2063 (B) and 2063 (C), Street Nos. 12A and 12AA, Charni Road Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895 (1) Street Nos. 2, and 165-167 Khetwadi Main Road and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the original Plot No. 12 now belonging to Shaikh Adam, on on towards the South by the public road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 15, property of Vasudeo Venayek and on or towards the West by Plot No. 19, property of Cursetji Framji Bhothena.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors at Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS BATLIBOI BUILDINGS.

Under instructions from the Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mr. Mahomed Hajee Saboo, with a view to wind up the estate of the said deceased, and to utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell to the highest bidder by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1915.

Private offers for the said properties will be received by Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Hajee Saboo, and by Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Hon. the Advocate-General, and by the Undersigned.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and known as Batliboi's Buildings, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement recently ascertained 330 square yards or thereabouts, but formerly believed to contain by admeasurement 361 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 134, New No. 4986, Old Survey Nos. 1529, 1530, New Survey No. 9443, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1267, and Street Nos. 14 and 22 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor, on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Nowroji Davar, Hormasji Muncherji Cama, and Jehangir Hormasji Cama as Trustees, and on or towards the South by the said Tamarind Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustee of the Will of Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo or to the Undersigned.

N. B.:—The property when fully let realises Rs. 490 per month.

BONA FIDE SALE.

NOW ON VIEW.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTORS OF ART TREASURES, INDIAN PRINCES AND FOR WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Crpets and the remaining silverware will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

The most unique collections of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood, satinwood, sandal wood and ivory with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, rich wool and silk carpets made from old designs with fast vegetable dyes only, the wool having been dyed under Mr. Goll's personal supervision, very rich china jars of rare and old patterns with gold and silver covers, very rich glassware, japanese curios, rich table and cutlery ware and many such rare pieces of furniture metal busts of solid metal and specimens of Indian art which were finished after years of hard labour, rich gramophone with rare music plates such as are never known in India, rich gold and silk curtains, rare oil colour paintings by the celebrated painter Gangooly

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.,—(*Contd.*)

also rare water colour paintings of Indian subjects Clement Bayard Motor Car, rare plants &c.

Under instructions of the executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 19th and MONDAY the 20th December, 1915 and on the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day sell by public auction on the premises of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. All his valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood, teakwood, ivory and sandalwood furniture agate ornaments very rare cabinets of most unique carving with water colour painted panels in their grooves and arranged to be lighted with gas or electricity to give natural light effect, most elaborately carved massive chairs of various designs, most elaborately carved and studded with silver bookstands and easels, solid metal life size statue of Mahadev with oil lamp arrangements with a most elaborately carved wooden massive base, original life size genuine bronze Trimoortee statue arranged on pillars representing the pillars of Elephanta caves. Most exquisite dining table and most elaborately carved in Indian designs, with dining chairs covered with gold and silk embroidery cushions, which were woven, dyed and made up in India at Mr. Goll's special design and instructions and the chairs are of the exact design of those selected from one of the finest hotels in Europe during one of his visits there, very rich and rare table cut glassware such as could rarely be seen in India, which has been arranged in a suitable cupboard having carved doors with mango-trees design, on which hang the mangoes made in solid silver. Most unique carved cabinets made out of old Guzerat carved house cornices, about 4 to 500 years old, and converted into screen doors, cupboard, etc., most extensively carved exact model of Birbul's House and a similar model of Panch Mahals, solid book cases specially made to order and from teak selected from one log only and made on Mr. Goll's premises, large carved ivory ornaments, cut out of one piece only. Sandal wood cabinet made out of rich sandalwood logs and elaborately carved by Mysorian Artists, most of the furniture having panels specially painted in oil or water colours by the celebrated painter "Gangooly" who was given the subjects of paintings by Mr. Goll, and most expensive gold and silver silk curtains, purdahs and dedos, and a very large collection of woollen and silk carpets imitating old celebrated designs, and with fast vegetable colours dyed by Mr. Goll himself, some of these carpets took 3 to 4 years to complete and are such as could not be purchased anywhere by a casual observer. Some of these carpets were woven with specially rich wool purchased by Mr. Goll and then spun dyed and woven at Mr. Goll's special instructions. Equally elaborate pure silver tableware, jugs, trays, tea services, vegetable and curry dishes, salad bowls, all of various designs studied from old Indian art, and for which artists were made to travel all over India at Mr. Goll's expense to study the natural formation of the various subjects including those of India China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, etc. The carving of this silverware took several years to finish and the metal of the best possible fineness of silver is used such as would permit such deep and raised carving such as never to be found in any other part of India, brass bedsteads, gramophone with the plates of music of the best operas of Europe, and such as are rarely imported into India, and these were specially ordered from Italy at enormous costs, rich camp veranda furniture, arm chairs, teapoys of various sizes, real gold and silver embroidery cushions, rich candlesticks, gas chandeliers, most elaborate library of high class literature etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property, at Coronation Mansions Dadar, Main Road, near the Station.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. G. D. Smith, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel or Government Foras land at Batty ground, together with messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, on the West side of Dadar Main Road, containing by admeasurement 792 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Survey No. 478, 486 and 505, and New No. 12483 and New Survey No. 2-2002, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and Ward F. No. 524, Street No. 157, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Munchorji Bomanji Punthakey, on or towards the South by the property of the G. I. P. Railway, on the East by the Dadar Main Road, leading from Parel to Mahim and on the West by the property of Mr. B. Punthakey.

N. B.—The building consists of six flats each containing one hall, dinning room, 2 bed rooms, one pantry room, bath room, kitchen and two water closets realising good rent.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Charity Funds, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by public auction at 11 a.m., (B. T.), at Alhai Baug on the premises.

The Building materials of the Alhai Bagh Building abutting on the Tram lines, above Rehman Street.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of all kinds of notepapers, foolscap papers, blotting papers, writing papers book-binding cloth, curling paper, account book packing paper, royal glazed printing papers, brown packing paper etc., etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

ON THURSDAY, THE 23RD INST. AT 2 P.M., (S. T.)

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Mahomed Ali Rajaballi & Co., at their shop at Mira Street, Kavri Mahollo, the following:—

The goods are to be sold, as the business is being liquidated.

A large quantity of note-papers, foolscap papers, blotting papers, writing papers, glazed printing papers, book binding cloth, curling paper silver paper, plain paper, account-book packing paper, demi printing paper, brown packing and printing paper, manilla paper, drawing paper etc., etc., etc., also office furniture such as iron safes, shelves, Mehta writing boxes electric fans, and lamps, clocks etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, 13th Dec. 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS No. 65, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SEWING MECHINE, CARPETS, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction at Hummum Factory next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) in valuable artistic neat designed substantial and highly polished teak and blackwood household and office furniture consisting of Rich Tapestry Lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, mahoganised mirrored drawingroom, cabinets, blackwood marble top octagon tables, mirrored chest of drawers, glass and panel door bookcases, blackwood corner cabinets, mirrored dressing tables, washing tables, roll top office tables, drawing room Chesterfield cabinets, cozy corner screens, office chairs, dining tables, and chairs, writing tables, revolving book cases, iron double bedsteads, English rocking chairs, low and easy chairs, baba chairs, tiled top and square teapoys, soiled linen baskets, iron folding chairs, ladies writing tables, sewing machine, flower stands, writing sets, office clocks, carpets, table lamps, glassware, crockeryware, cooking attensils, etc., etc. The property of a European gentleman proceeding home and others.

The above furniture is on view.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th December, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Old and Unserviceable Materials and Stores, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Parel.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd December, 1915, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, brackets, drums, paint cans, varnish tins, G. I. buckets, forges, files, beam and platform scales, hoop iron, trolly wheels, furniture, glass, Manila rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas, and leather pipes, I. R. cutting and scrap and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, zinc lining, clocks, bells, leather belts, copper utensils, brass couplings, hammers, augers, locks, electric regulators, glass globes, switchboard, irons fes, copper scrap, typewriter, motor tyres and tubes, ratchet braces, flooring tiles, fret case and soup pans, lenses, chimney, globes, wicks, taps and dies, belt, driven dynamo, ink bottles, acid jars empty, carboys, asbestos blankets and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within one month from the day of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th December, 1915.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,25,600

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecessing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D.17

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH DECEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of Provisions for Indian Troops, Packing Cases, and other Stores, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 14th day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor a large lot of gunny bags, hogsheads vinegar, and unserviceable articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

N.B.—As the permits have been obtained from the Customs and Port Trust authorities this time there will be no difficulty in removing the lots.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of

T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)

18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December

at 9-30 p. m.

Full Chorus and Orchestra:

New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Mo ris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dres circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote pe seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

GREEN'S RESTAURANT

AND

"TAJ MAHAL HOTEL."

APOLLO BUNDER

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

FOR

X'MAS EVE AND NEW YEAR'S EVE.

By kind permission of Their Excellencies the Governor's Band will play a selected programme of music, under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt, from 7 p.m. to midnight, on Green's Roof Garden Restaurant, where special dinners consisting of 10 courses will be served at Rs. 6 per head, on both nights.

The "Taj Mahal" Hotel Orchestra will play a selected programme of music on the Ground Floor of Green's Restaurant from 7 p.m. to midnight on both nights.

A la Carte Service will only he available on the ground floor Restaurant. Special Dinners consisting of 10 courses will only be served on 1st floor Restaurant, at the reduced rate of Rs. 5 per head.

DRINKS WILL BE SERVED AT THE USUAL PRICES.

Services of H. E. The Governor's Band have been also engaged to play a Selected Programme of Music on BOXING DAY, Sunday the 26th: December, from 8-30 p.m. at the "TAJ MAHAL" Hotel, where Special Dinners will be served at Rs. 5 per head.

To avoid disappointment customers are requested to book tables early.

Orders can be booked either at the "Taj Mahal" Hotel or Green's Restaurant.

Ch. STENGLER,
General Manager,

"Taj Mahal" Hotel & Green's Restaurant.
2535

SKATING RINK.

MORNING & EVENING SESSIONS AS USUAL

Monday, December 13th, 1915

9-0 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

1. Overture—Band.
2. General Skating.
3. M. F. J. Franks presents his Human Doll Co.—Comic Singing and Dancing.
4. Denver Bill in Pastimes from Buffalo Bill's Show.
5. Fiskbert introducing his Pedestal Act.
6. Sports—Hobble Skirts *Vs.* Crinolines.
7. Overture—Selections.
8. Denver Bill presents his Double Rifle Human Target, including his Flying Targets.
9. General Skating until 12-40.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE"

Second in a Series of Twelve Dramas of undiluted Realism.

Time Daily—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

WHAT HAPPENED TO RUDOLF RASSENDYL?

HOW WAS THE MYSTERY OF THE "PRISONER OF ZENDA" SOLVED?

The Answers to the above Queries will be found in

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

The devilries of the laughing scamp RUPERT OF HENTZAU have no limit. He has less conscience than the Hun who murdered Miss Cavell.

London Film—London Players—London Staging—London Excellence.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY.

Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

Royal Opera House, which was opened for short periods in special circumstances only while under construction, has now been completed internally and

IS OPENED PERMANENTLY

PROGRAMME:

6-45 p.m. TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

CINEMA.

THREE STAR FILMS:

"DAVID GARRICK"

A new version of a charming old-world play. This film is played by other artists and in quite a different setting from any picture-drama staged previously.

"A SUBMARINE SPY"

Each day the War Cables tell of some fresh deed done by a submarine but many people do not know much about these ships of war. This film besides being intensely dramatic, shows exactly how a submarine is submerged and brought to the surface.

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"

A novel comedy featuring scenes on the Riviera and in Arabia. It tells of a high spirited American girl's exploits and shows the inmates and gorgeous splendour of a harem.

The Finest Picture Programme ever shown in Bombay.

High Class Orchestra.

On Saturday and Sunday nights the audience showed unstinted appreciation of the high tone of the pictures.

Admiration was expressed at the excellence of the vaud, which has proved itself the finest theatrical orchestra ever heard in the East.

The pictures, projected from a cabin high up in the house, were wonderfully clear and steady. Never before have pictures been thrown on a screen from such a height, but the result fully justified the experiment.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1. As. 8 & As. 4.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Near Crawford Market. Telephone 1882.

To-night. To-night.

A fascinating Film Serial of Love and Thrilling Adventure.

THE ZUDORA MYSTERY

30,000 Feet. 11 Episodes. 22 Parts.

By the producers of "THE MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY."

First Instalment. 8000 Feet. 6 parts.

TIME:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30 S.T.

HALF RATES AS USUAL.

No Advance in Prices.

Attractive Illustrated Booklet: Price ONE ANNA.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 17th February. For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC. PROF. O. V. MULLER, M.A., I.E.S.,
2569 Elphinstone College, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s SOCIAL CLUB.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission:—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

DANCE

On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m. AT THE

TOWN HALL

(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)

Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).
" Re. 1 (Extra Lady).

May be had from:—

G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

MARTIN'S PIOLA STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/-.

MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

Kasagra does not merely relieve constipation temporarily, but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D-16

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIAL

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonal from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0, V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

VITHALDAS CHATURBHUJ & CO

DIAMOND, PEARL, EMERALD, RUBY AND SAPPHIRE MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

A very old firm which has dealings throughout India and Europ for upwards of 30 years. Ind an and European merchants abroad, wishing a connection for wholesale business, will please apply at

No. 45, Mumbadevi, Javeri Baza., BOMBAY.

Tele. Address "OPAL," BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1019.

Branch in Rangoon under the name and style of JIVANLAL LALUBHAI & Co., No. 91, B, Mogal Street, Post Box 331, Tele: Address 'OPAL', Rangoon.

Habitual constipation is very rebellious to treatment. The use of liver pills and other purgatives gives only temporary relief. Kasagra is pleasant and certain in action, and *will cure*. D-18

"ASVAN"

(Compound Elixir of Aswagandha)

A powerful tonic and stimulant for mental, nervine and muscular debility, and a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

"SYRUP OF VASAKA"

Best Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Best remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.

Price per phial 10 Ans.

'SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME'

The standard remedy for Cough, Cold and Catarrh. Indispensable for children with a tendency to catch cold.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"ESSENC OF NEEM"

The well-known specific in all forms of skin diseases. It purifies and enriches blood, and is highly efficacious in itches, blotches and bilious eruptions.

Price Re. 1 per phial.

"VIBRO ASOKA"

It is an ideal combination of drugs, useful in diseases peculia to women.

Price Re. 1-4 a phial.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

Agents NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11.

Java Maru	Fuchigami	Kobe
August Belmont	Clarke	Manchester
Singaporian	Saunderson	Calcutta
Roath	Hitchman	Hull
Foreric	Young	Suez

Dec. 12.

Khiva	Potter	London
Sardar	Weeks	Persian Gulf
Bahrein	Bouvet	Aden
Sutherland	Kragh	Alexandria

The following steamer entered the docks for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Moyeri Maru for Kobe

Saturday, 11th December, 1915.

S. S. August Belmont:—The steamer August Belmont, 2,967 tons, Captain J. Clarke, sailed on Saturday for Manchester via Madras with a general cargo.

S. S. Singaporian:—The steamer Singaporian, 829 tons, Captain Saunderson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with salt.

S. S. Roath:—The steamer Roath, 2,807 tons, Captain H. F. Hitchman, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. Khiva:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Khiva, 5,661 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, left Bombay yesterday afternoon for London, with the English Mails a general cargo and the new year mails and passengers.

S. S. Sardar:—The steamer Sardar, 1,239 tons, Captain M. Weeks, sailed yesterday for Mohammerah, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Asturian sailed from Liverpool on 10th December 1915 with general cargo.

S. S. Foveric:—The s. s. Foveric, 2,557 tons Captain A. Young, arrived here on Saturday from Suez, which port she left on the 26th ultimo in ballast.

S. S. Sutherland:—The s. s. Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain C. Kragh, arrived here yesterday from Alexandria in water ballast.

S. S. Bahrein:—The s. s. Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain P. Bouvet arrived here yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Nairn	Lassen	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Fenway Bridge	Bruton	T. M. & Co
D. & E. Kumakura Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha.
F. Chindwara	Abbott	M. M. & Co
K. Ridley	Brewer	D. Nanji & Sons.
M. Ratnmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
P. Saraswati	Haylett	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland		B. S. N. Co
Netravati		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Highland Monarch	Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Maud	Jhensen	F. E. Campbell & Co
5 Caboto	Augosto	Italian Mail S. N. Co
6 Java Maru	Fuchigami	O. S. Kaisha
10 & 11 Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
24 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
8 City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. Nixon & Co.
17 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Begum		T. M. & Co
Baron Farile		Macdonald
Bahrein	Bouvet	T. M. & Co
Clan Fergason	Martin	J. Finlay & Co
Foreric	Young	
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Lottas	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co
Moyeri Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Qaeda	Nelison	M. M. & Co
Richardar	Oakescott	T. M. & Co
Sutherland	Kragh	Alexandria

EXPORTS.

Dec. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Marseilles (s) 3,200 cwt. rape seed Ralli Bros., 4,650 cwt. oileake meal New Mahaluxmi Oil Mill, 2,000 cwt. myrabollams D. Veljee, 1,000 cwt. myrabollams P. Mathuradas & Co., 105 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 346 bales wool Bombay Co., 9 bales wool J. Somirmal, 13 bales wool D. Ramcoomar.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Marseilles (s) 6,450 cwt. mussoor Ralli Bros.

LIVERPOOL OR MANCHESTER.

Highland Monarch (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 98 cwt. googal Chung Tai, 150 cwt. kismiss S. Hansraj & Co., 200 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co., 157 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 156 cwt. sharkfins E. Molidina, 25 cwt. fishmaws E. Molidina, 23 cwt. fishmaws M. J Joomabhoy, 83 cwt. sharkfins M. J. Joomabhoy.

FOR SCUTTLEWASH.

Nellore (s) 22 casks Indian chutney M. M. Poonjiaji & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nellore (s) 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 2,500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru (s) 960 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 113 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Nellore (s) 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nellore (s) 200 bales cotton E. D. Sassoon & Co., 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha & Co., 450 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co.

Kamakura Maru (s) 950 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton yarn David Sassoon & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

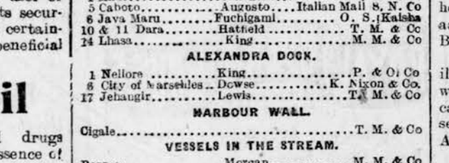
Kamakura Maru (s) 340 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 700 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kamakura Maru (s) 179 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 650 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kamakura Maru (s) 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.



IMPORTS.

S. S. Chindwara from Melbourne Agents, M. M. & Co.—2,613 tons coal, 933 cases biscuits, 264 cases canned fruits, 197 cases jams, 61 cases provisions, 142 cases cakes, 2 cases canned vegetable, 339 kegs epsom salt, 3 cases E. oil, 4 cases honey, 20 cases oatmeal, 12 cases cordiac, 566 nos. horses, 6 nos. bulls, 5 nos. cows and calves.

S. S. Singaporian from Singapore Agents S. Tyabji & Sons.—13,480 pieces planks, 6,284 pieces scantling.

GERMAN SHIPPING'S DISAPPEARANCE

FOUR MILLION TONS RUSTING IN VARIOUS HARBOURS.

Sir Owen Philipps, presiding on Nov. 11 at the meeting of the London Maritime Investment Company, at Winchester House, made an important statement as to the disappearance from the seas of the German mercantile marine.

"I was interested," he said, "to read a report of a recent meeting of the Hamburg Association of Shipowners, at which Herr Ballin, who is by far the largest shipowner in Germany, was the principal speaker.

"I have for very many years been in active competition with him in the shipping trade and I know that there is no one in Germany more competent to speak on German shipping in its various aspects.

"It is, therefore, instructive to note that such an experienced shipowner as Herr Ballin frankly admitted that the German fleet is unable to give battle to the British Grand Fleet. But he went on to say that he felt confident the German fleet would acquit itself brilliantly if only the British Fleet gave it a chance. (Laughter.)

"Herr Ballin has now probably few illusions about the naval aspect of the war and the inability of the German so-called His Seas Fleet to sail on the 'high seas' or to protect any of the Hamburg-American steamers in any part of the world.

"At the outbreak of the war the German mercantile marine consisted of 5,459,296 tons, as compared with 19,256,766 tons owned by Great Britain.

'Of the German tonnage, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British Navy, and 38,000 tons have been captured by our Allies, 117,000 tons sunk, and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British Empire, while the remainder—about 4,677,000 tons (with the exception of an insignificant number of steamers running in the Baltic) —for more than a year have been rusting in German and neutral harbours." (Cheers.)

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 11th December 1915 was 30

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Dec	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in
SAT.	11	m 2 29	29 7	11	m 8 47	18 4
SUN	12	m 2 38a	26 1	12	m 8 22a	15 7
MON	13	m 3 18	28 8	12	n. 9 5h	18 5
		4 40a	25 6		0 20a	17 0
TU	13	m 4 9	27 7	13	m 10 57	18 6
		4 52a	25 0		10 35a	18 7
WED	14	m 5 4	26 7	14	m 0 2a	18 5
		5 19a	24 11		11 57a	20 0
THUR	15	m 6 3	25 10	15	0 58a	17 11
		7 42a	25 4			
FRI.	16	m 7 2	25 4	16	m 1 18	21 5
		8 50a	26 0		1 4a	17 7
	17	m 8 0	25 0	17	m 2 27	21 6
		9 43a	26 8		2 29a	17 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
11 (Saturday)	7h. 1m.	6h. 2m.
12 (Sunday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 2m.
13 (Monday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
14 (Tuesday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
15 (Wednesday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
16 (Thursday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
17 (Friday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 November 21st,	11h	6-4 p.m.
Last Quarter	" " 30th.	3h	40-5 a.m.
New Moon	" December 6th.	11h	33-7 p.m.
First Quarter	" " 13th.	5h	8-4 p.m.

Mr. Navroji Merwanji Mehta, Secretary of the New Islam Mill, at Currey Road, reports the theft of 215 sprinklers' heads of the collective value of Rs. 1,505 from an inner room of his office.

Two alleged political suspects, Ganesh Chunder of Dacca and Bhutnath of Calcutta, were arrested in an interclass compartment at Asansol station in the garb of sadhus. They entered the compartment at Burdwan. In that compartment Dr. Debendra Nath Sen, a witness in the Benares conspiracy case, was travelling. The Doctor became afraid of his life and informed the authorities, who arrested the two young men who were travelling without tickets.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

No rainfall is reported this morning and the slight disturbance in the north-west has almost disappeared.

Forecast:—No change.

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

The weather is still unsettled in north-west India and Pasni reports a light fall of rain. No rain has fallen in any other part of the Indian area.

Forecast:—No great change.

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The week's rainfall was very largely in excess of the normal in the Bay islands and Burma. In the rest of India, Madras southeast was the only division which received any rain and there the rainfall of the week was largely in defect, but no rain usually falls at this time of the year. In the divisions of Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the United Provinces east, the Punjab, southwest, the North West Frontier Province, Sind, Rajputana West, Gujarat, Central India West, Behar and the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hydrabad south, a new, rainfall period begins with this week and the departures from the normal for the period are thus identical with those for the week.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Multan, Lahore and Ambala; night temperature is below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind but in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is generally in excess in Rajputana; night temperature is above normal in lower Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and south Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India and light to moderate cloud persists in Rajputana and the south-east Punjab but no precipitation has been reported. Over the rest of the reporting area also weather has been dry.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 11th of December 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.1	55.0	52	0		—2.33
Do. (10th)						
Jask	78.9	58.5	55	0		—0.68
Do. (10th)						
Do. (10th)	82.9	72.9	61	0		—0.63
PUNJAB—	69.6	44.8	68	0		—0.14
Multan	70.1	32.4	68	0		—0.41
Rawalpindi	70.1	44.5	75	0		—0.13
Lahore	79.0	42.9	67	0		
Hissar	65.7	40.3	87	0		—0.34
Ambala	76.6	49.1	75	0		—0.17
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	79.3	49.7	52	0		—0.12
Agra	78.0	44.6	63	0		—0.23
Mainpuri	81.6	45.8	32	0.01		—0.18
Jhansi	75.2	45.1	84	0		—0.37
Cawnpore	76.8	55.0	67	0		—0.38
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.9	66.2	85	0		—0.06
Karachi	79.9	47.0	51	0		—0.27
Ajmer	80.0	52.4	28	0		—0.20
Jaipur	85.4	53.8	37	0		—0.12
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—	84.0	56.5	78	0		—0.10
Bhuj	80.2	64.7	78	0		—0.01
Dwarka	80.6	61.5	80	0		—0.98
Veraval	87.6	59.5	69	0		—0.25
Rajkot	85.2	56.0	50	0		—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	88.5	57.6	75	0		—0.13
Surat	87.8	55.8	56	0		—0.19
Ahmedabad	89.0	50.9	35	0		—0.15
Deesa	83.4	47.8	56	0		—0.32
Neemuch	84.8	50.3	46	0.11		—0.37
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	78.8	44.9	85	0.05		—0.41
Jubbulpore	81.5	50.0	35	0.09		—0.36
Saugor	81.6	51.4	53	0		—0.47
Hoshangabad	87.8	51.3	35	0		—0.48
Khandwa	86.3	54.9	54	0.46		—0.03
Akola	84.2	58.3	46	0		—0.61
Amraoti	82.7	52.3	72	0		—0.79
Nagpur	83.1	50.0	74	0.62		—0.17
Chanda	78.3	51.1	66	0.33		—0.16
Kalpur						
KONKAN—	82.8	69.3	82	0.02		—0.36
Bombay	87.9	66.1	58	0.81		0.34
Ratnagiri	82 5	67.6	78	0.94		—0.09
Mormugao	88.7	62.6	80	1.07		—0.64
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	86.4	58.1	49	0.15		—0.26
Malegaon	33.2	49.6	50	0.39		—0.05
Ahmednagar	86.4	51.2	76	0.30		—0.55
Poona	84.8	53.3	46	0.39		—0.18
Sholapur	84.2	58.1	51	0.39		—0.60
Bijapur	81.3	55.5	49	0.94		—0.64
Belgaum	84.1	52.7	48	0.84		0
Aurangabad	84.2	52.7	60	0.78		0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	81.3	54.8	80	0.79		—0.14
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	89.0	67.5	53	8.15		5.20
Mangalore	87.3	71.8	79	13.02		7.94
Calicut	86.9	73.7	70	8.80		1.68
Cochin	86 4	70 2	72	26.04		11.74
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	82.0	63.5	84	20.73		15.1
Masulipatam	85.1	69.2	65	7.27		5.27
Bellary	85.2	63 3	73	9.32		5.70
Cuddapah	83.7	67.9	83	20.79		5.33
Madras	79.3	55.3	90	3.31		0.25
Bangalore	84.1	59.6	71	6.33		2.78
Coimbatore	84.4	62 3	64	10.12		4.30
Trichinopoly	81.8	68 7	73	16.64		—3.04
Negapatam						1

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.981	inches.
Temperature of Air	75.7	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	"
Dew Point	66.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.733	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2	
Maximum temperature of Air	—	
Minimum do. do.	—	
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E.WN	W.NW.EN
Movement of Wind do. do.	161	Kil.

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Homeopathic Practitioner,

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(ANANG VILAS.)

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COMMERCIAL.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, a British Trade Commissioner in China, gave an address on Nov. 12, at the rooms of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on "British Trade with China."

Mr. Ainscough said that the mission which had just been concluded on behalf of the Board of Trade differed from all previous missions in that it was primarily directed to the interior of China. In the last eighteen months the speaker had visited eighteen of the provinces. He had been struck by the small amount of penetration effected by British firms; and he had found in almost every province signs of activity by our competitors, particularly our German competitors. They had had a practical monopoly of two enormous lines of trade which had provided them with the means of extending their organisation—the trade in arms and munitions, and the trade in aniline dyes and indigo. With the large commissions earned on these two lines they had been enabled to stand the expense of agencies in the principal towns—at any rate in the capital towns of the provinces—and to push their other lines of trade. This applied, perhaps, more to engineering than to the cotton trade. It was noteworth that, with one exception, the Germans had effected this penetration through the merchant firms, with the close co-operation of the manufacturers.

There had been some discussion lately as to whether it was possible for the manufacturer to do direct business in China. Mr. Ainscough did not say it was impossible; indeed he knew of some successful schemes of distribution by the manufacturer: but he thought that in general trade the ideal method was to work through the merchant. The trouble had been that the merchants had had their hands full and had not felt justified in bearing the whole expense of trade extension schemes. Our weakness was a lack of co-operation between our industrial and mercantile effort. The Germans had a system of close co-ordination of their financial organisation, their industrial organisation, and their merchants.

Manchester owed a great deal to the German merchants who had pushed British goods in the interior, and the argument was often put forward, "If a foreign house is willing to push British goods, why should we mind?" His answer to that argument was that the German firms in China, so far as he knew them, were only willing to push foreign goods which it was impossible for Germany to supply. Their sense of patriotism in trade was strong. Therefore, though the Germans might suit us for the time being as distributors of our products, they would only continue to serve us so long as Manchester remained predominant in the cotton industry and the Germans could not manufacture the products successfully themselves. There was a great opportunity for the British houses in China to prove during the present lull in competitive trade that they were competent to handle the distribution of these goods, and he hoped that, if they made the attempt, they would be met with a spirit of co-operation and goodwill from this side.

Another thing against us was that we had not got that hold on the export trade of China that our competitors had. The Germans and one or two other Continental nations had monopolised the export trade in Chinese products. They had their own organisations in the country for collecting the products, and, at the same time, they unobtrusively pushed the sale of their own goods. He was convinced that if Great Britain could do more to develop the export trade of China, and if London could take the products of the country now handled on the Continent, it would have a very beneficial effect upon our import trade into China.

At present, Mr. Ainscough said, the whole question of trade in China was dominated for the political situation. What would be the effect of the recent Constitutional crisis? Having seen some of the work of Yuan-Shih-kai and his Government during the last few years, he held more hopeful views than most people. The last three years had seen a marked but steady centralisation of government in Pekin. There had also taken place the redemption of the greater portion of the "irredeemable" note issues of the revolution. Chinese currency was still in a somewhat chaotic state, but the improvement in the stability of the Chinese dollar was most marked.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	..7.66—11
Egyptian F G.F.	..9.70—10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan. 12.41—15
	Mar. 12.70—13
New York Official noon call	..Jan. 12.47—10
	Mar. 12.74—10
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 12.32—12
	Mar. 12.65— 8

Liverpool, Dec. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	600
" " Sales of East Indian ..	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid Americans	7.69+3d.
Egyptians F. G. F.	9.75+5d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	7,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
December	7.51
Dec.-Jan.	7.50
Jan.-Feb.	7.49
Feb.-Mar.	7.47
Mar.-Apl.	7.45
April-May	7.42
May-June	7.39
June-July	7.35
July-Aug.	7.32
Aug.-Sept.	7.17
Sept.-Oct.	6.99
Oct.-Nov.	6.93

(+2)

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
December	7.49	6
Dec.-Jan.	7.48	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.47	6
Feb.-Mar.	7.45	6
Mar.-Apl.	7.43	6
Apl.-May	7.40	6
May-June	7.37	6
June-July	7.33	6
July-Aug.	7.30	6
Aug.-Sept.	7.15	6
Sept.-Oct.	6.97	6
Oct.-Nov.	6.91	7

London Dec. 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December.	7.54	
Dec.-Jan.	7.53	
Jan.-Feb.	7.52	
Feb.-March	7.50	
March-April	7.48	5
April-May	7.45	
May-June	7.41	
June-July	7.38	
July-Aug.	7.35	
Aug.-Sept.	7.19—4	
Sept.-Oct.	6.99—2	
Oct.-Nov.	6.93—2	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	5.15	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.30	
" " "Fine"	5.45	— 5
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.60	
" " "Fine" ..	5.90	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.60	
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.75	—10
" " "Fine"	6.90	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	5.10	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.25	— 5
" " "Fine"	5.40	

Liverpool, Dec. 11th.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	..5.15	unchanged.
" " Fully Good..	..5.30	
" " Fine ..	..5.45	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	..5.60	
" " Fine ..	..5.90	
M.G. Broach Good ..	..6.60	
" " Fully Good..	..6.75	
" " Fine ..	..6.90	
M. G. Scinde Good ..	..5.10	
" " Fully Good ..	..5.25	
" " Fine ..	..5.40	

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Dec. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	1,000
" Forwarded	79,000
" Imports	63,000
" Stock	859,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Dec. 11th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	6,180,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	4,446,000
Other " "	..
Total Sales	65,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	4,000
" Export	2,000
East Indian Export	..
" " Stock	42,000
" " Forwarded	1,500
" " Actual Export	900
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	300
American Afloat	150,000
East Indian "	10,000
Total Afloat	224,000

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

Firm and influenced by dearness of yarns.

TONE OF YARNS.

Quiet and small demand.

(Delayed in transmission.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10th

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	43,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent ..	28,000
Futures at New York January .	12.46— 9
Futures at New York March ..	12.74—10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.50—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..12.13 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	12.37—4
Futures at New Orleans March..	12.68—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	7⅝
Demand Bills	4.72.10
Silver Commercial Bars	55⅜—⅝

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	259,000
" Exports to Great Britain	46,000
" " to France and Continent	46,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,573,000
" " at Interior Ports	1,375,000

New York, Dec. 11.

Days's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Day's Exports to Continent	19,000
Futures at New York, January ...	12.18
Previous closing price	12.18
Futures at New York, March	12.45
Previous closing price	12.74
Spot Cotton at New York	12.35
Previous price	12.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13
Previous price	12.13
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, January ...	12.06
Previous price	12.37
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.37
Previous price	12.68
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ...	7 5/8
Demand Bills	4.71.½
Silver Commercial Bars	56

THE BUREAU REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 10.

The United States Department of Agriculture in its report on the Cotton Crop states that the Estimated Crop, exclusive of linters, is 11,161,000 Bales.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	26¾—⅞
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm. Declined owing to absence of buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5¼ (Unchgd.)
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼ (Unchgd.)
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼ (Unchgd.)
Interest day to day loans	4½ (Unchgd.)
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅜ (Unchgd.)
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£261,000
Consols 2½ %	58½—¼
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½ (Unchgd.)
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾ (Unchgd.)
Government Securities 3%	69½ (Unchgd.)
On London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.64

London, Dec. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 7/8+⅛
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to short supplies and Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5¼ (Unchgd.)
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼ (Unchgd.)
" " " " 6 "	5¼ (Unchgd.)
Interest day to day loans	4½ (Unchgd.)
" 7 day market loans	4⅜ (Unchgd.)
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 221,000
Consols. 2½ %	..58½ (Unchgd.)
Rupee Paper 3½%	..54½ (Unchgd.)
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..80¾ (Unchgd.)
Government Securities 3% ..	..69¼ (Unchgd.)
On London at Paris Francs unchgd.	27.64

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 10th.

3½%	1925/28	£ 89¾—½
4½%	1925/45	£ 97½—⅜

London, Dec. 11th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£ 89¾ unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£ 97⅝+⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 10th.

WHEAT.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat. Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—Jan, Sellers. 64

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Buyers. 46/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Ferozepore usual Bold Dec,-Jan. Value unchgd. 61

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchanged 68

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. value .. ..61/6—3d

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Dec. Sellers. 71

Calcutta Linseed:—Not received (See 6537)

Toria Rapeseed:—New Terms, Dec.-Jan, value unchgd 62/6

LINSEED.

London Dec. 9th.

Linseed Calcutta Dec..-Jan. paid 70

London, Dec. 10th.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Paid. .. .. ..63/6 unchgd.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Paid. .. .. £11-0-0+7s-6d

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.. ..	£96½—1
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£76⅝—½
Copper Braziers	£110 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	13 unchgd.
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65 unchgd.
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs, C.I.F. Liverpool	unchgd. 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, unchd.	£24-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, unchgd. ..	£4-11-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta December.	19/10½
July-Sept.	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	20
July-Sept.	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December.	21/9
July-Sept.	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi December.	21/10½
July-Sept.	18/10½

Tone of sugar is Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd.	2/11¾
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	3/5¼+¼

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, Dec. 11.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, December.	19/10½
July-Sept.	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, December.	20
July-Sept.	17/4½
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta, December.	21/10½
July-Sept.	18/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, December.	22
July-Sept.	18/10½

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market.

London, Dec. 11th.

WHEAT.

There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rates are nominal.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Jan. Sellers 64

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Dec.-Jan. Buyers. 46/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Dec. Jan. Value unchgd. 61/6+6d.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Dec.-Jan. unchgd. 68

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. Value unchgd. 61/3

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Dec. Sellers unchgd. 71

Calcutta Linseed—Not received. 69

Toria Rapeseed.—Dec.-Jan. Value New Terms unchgd. 62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec. Jan. Buyers. 64+6d.

LINSEED.

LATER.

Linseed, Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., Sellers, 70.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 11.

This morning the market was quiet pending receipt of the Bureau Report. The official figures are not yet to hand but private telegrams give Rs 11,161,000. The figure is bullish and the local market advanced about Rs. 3 on receipt of the information.

At Colaba however a slightly easier feeling prevailed owing to reports that Home markets were lower at the close. These reports however have not yet been confirmed.

Some business has been put through in Akolas and Broach, and ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal January 223.
Fine Akola January 253.
Good Broach April 290.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 8th. 4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	8 0 0	8 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 0 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	37 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 14 0	8 8 0
Groundnuts ...	36 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 14 0	4 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 13 3
Linseed May	9 6 3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42 0 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41 0 0

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers £11/2/6+2s. 6d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£97½ (Unchanged.)
Standard Copper G M.B.	£76⅝ (Unchanged.)
Copper Braziers	£110 (Unchanged.)
Yellow Metal	13 (Unchanged.)
Hard Spelter	nominal. 65 (Unchanged.)
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9 (Unchanged.)
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G O.B. 4% F O B. Liverpool	£24/10 (Unchanged.)
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/11 (Unchanged.)

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. sellers	3/0½
Ceylon Rubber January	3/6

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened with excitement to-day and business was booked at advancing rates. Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares stood very firm and slight rise over yesterday's closing quotations was recorded.

In Mill shares for January delivery Davids closed at Rs. 516½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 442½, improved to Rs. 450 but closed at Rs. 445.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,060 closed at Rs. 1,055.

Madhavji kept steady at Rs. 1,362½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,915 Swadeshi at Rs. 1,490 and Kohinoors at Rs. 645.

Pearl Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 287½ Indore Malwas were placed at Rs. 245 and Indian Dyeing and Bleachings at Rs. 145.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 232½ and Crescent at Rs. 107½. New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 205.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 945, moved up to Rs. 970 but closed at Rs. 962½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed in a big lot at Rs. 111½, in the morning but they closed at Rs. 110½. Deferred opened at Rs. 284, advanced to Rs. 288 but after receding to Rs. 282 closed at Rs. 285.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,552½ and Bank of India shares at Rs. 62½.

Central Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 21.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

In the absence of any inquiry the 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes is drooping every day and business was reported in them at Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¼ (long-dated).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At the Share Market to-day jute shares were very dull and unsettled and difficult of sale. Prices were for the most part unchanged, but there was hardly enough business to test the market. Coals were inquired for to a small extent and ruled quite steady. Teas were neglected.

The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bengal 769, Nowaghur 13/12, 14, Raneegunge 27, 27/4.

Jute.—Alliance (ord) 331 to 333, Belvedere (prefs) 115, 116, Clive (ord) 115, Delta (ord) 430 S. L., Empire (ord) 24/6, 24/10, Fort William (ord) 102/8, 103, 100, 101, Kamarhatty (ord) 310, 311. 312, 310, 311, Lawrence (ord) 244, Nort' brook (ord) 23/6, 23/10.

Tea.—Eastern Terai 11/4.

Miscellaneous.—Barnagore Jute debentures 105/8, Bowreaie Cotton (ord) 154.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81/12 to 82 and small lots were done at 82/4 to 82/8.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 9.

KILLED.

Lieut. H. L. Twite, Artillery.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. F. C. MacNaught, Engineers.
Lieut. W. P. Lightbody, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. S. F. Smith, Cheshires.

NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Walter, Lincolns.
Major J. Y. Storer, Lincolns.
Lieut. B. G. Hill, Warwicks.

WOUNDED AND MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Major S. E. Badcock, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. H. U. Hayes, Black Watch.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. C. L. Smith, Gordons.

NOW OFFICIALLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Lieut. J. W. Reynolds, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. W. Wood, Medicals.
Captain G. M. Morris, Northamptons.
Lieut. J. Allan, Seaforths.
Lieut. P. G. Norman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Batchelor, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Monks, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Galt, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Oldham, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. L. Briggs, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. Gattens, Engineers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. N. H. Salusbury, Border Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. Naylor, Manchesters.
Lieut. R. G. White, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. D. Womersley, Essex.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Selby, Lincolns.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following additional casualties have been reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

Captain C. M. G. Dunhill, R.E., 17th Company, 3rd Sappers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. B. Northcote, 2nd Norfolks.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner.

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 678.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

1 **THE LADWAS** (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

2 **THE SUTARFENNY** (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:—(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanilla Halva, (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva. (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. orders will receive our attention

The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, biliousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation.* D.19

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Price Refunded if not found according to Advertisement.

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SUCCESS AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This wonderful Mesmerism Ring has been made with great labour of materials having astonishing magnetic and electrical powers. This wonderful ring is full of magical powers. The past, the present and the future can be very easily ascertained through it in an instant. Interviewing the dead or the living, the AVATARS, etc., knowing about things thousands of miles away, about buried wealth, about the illness of a patient, tracing a lost thing, getting answers to most secret questions, and thousands of such other wonderful feats can be accomplished through this ring in an instant. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Directions will accompany the parcel. To be had of

Manager, MAGICAL COMPANY,
DEPT. B., JHANSI.

OPINION

of Dr. S. P. Srivastava, M.D., Honorable Professor of S. I. S. of Applied Medical Sciences, London, and Member of C. M. Association, London:—

"I duly received the MESMERISM RING and have found it as you described. I have recommended it to many of my friends and they want me to send order for them....."

Numerous other certificates can be seen at our office.

By the aid of this Wonderful Ring we have written somewhat of the future to His Excellency the present Viceroy, which shall come out true in the end and for which His Excellency has thanked us. Just Try.

NOWO NEVER

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel.

MAHALUXMI RACES.

A GOOD START MADE.

FIVE-FURLONG "STRAIGHT" NOT POPULAR.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

It was quite a cherry sight to see all the old faces foregather at Mahaluxmi last Saturday to usher in the racing season, and although the stand was not exactly packed, it was quite a representative crowd for a First Extra. Lord and Lady Willingdon and the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas were interested spectators, while the lawn was accorded a liberal patronage of the best of Bombay. Mr. Reynolds, the acting secretary and handicapper, looked very pleased with himself, and though the racing did not afford him much of a clue for his prospective weighty problems, I could see by the way he puckered up his brows that there was something he did not quite understand about the way Jawan appeared to put on the brake in the Auction Plate when the journey was half completed. From the press-perch, silhouetted up against the Pumping Station horizon, it certainly looked as if something untoward had occurred to account for the sudden cessation of Jawan's flattering activity. Had the incident taken place on the straight proper instead of at Love Grove, the explanation might have been quite simple and most of us would know what to do the next time Jawan engages in a five-furlong splutter. As matters stand, this extremely informative item is at present restricted to the sphere of Mujeed's noddle only.

It is always best to own up to a bungle and be done with it, and the executive should waste no time in either reverting to the old track or abolishing five-furlong racing altogether. These Pumping Station events are not generally popular. Technically, there can be no question about the superiority of a straight track for racing over one which has turns. Practically, it is a failure, so far as Bombay race-goers are concerned. People here like to see the finish of a race so as to be able to frame their own deductions in the light of events to come. A straight course in which the running is clouded up, though it may reduce the chance of a good horse being interfered with to a minimum when it is out to win, also affords a good one the opportunity of postponing the operation for a later occasion, without much fear of detection. It cuts both ways. If a consensus of opinion prevails amongst owners, trainers and jockeys, that the bend is inconveniently near to the five-furlong starting post for safe racing, these events might easily be eliminated from the programmes. We have no two-year-old class to cater for, and there appears to be no urgent necessity for the existence of these scurries in Western India racing.

In the Selling Plate that opened the proceedings, there were only two horses in the race with any revealed pretensions to merit —Huddai and Victory. And neither of them were in the hunt. Huddai's performance especially was inexplicable; he did not appear to be capable of raising a gallop, sharing the honours with Mombassa in the ruck. On this form it will take Mr. Goolam Ali, his trainer, all he knows to galvanize him into earning a bracket during the season. Victory was nearly as bad, and though he managed to beat two others in the run home, his display on Saturday stamps him as having degenerated into a first-class rotter since last Poona season. On Victory's past form, at the weights, it was no race, and the public who supported him liberally got an unpleasant set-back. Active, apparently having nothing to beat, won in a hack canter, to the huge delight of a select coterie of Arabs who had supported his chance to the last button. If Mr. A. R. Dakeel was unable to win with Victory, Mr. Rashid Dakeel made ample amends for upholding the family prestige with Active.

Royal Court showed nothing like his best form in the Moderate Plate, as I am confident, with 8st. 7lbs. up, he can do better than 1min. 22secs. over six furlongs. Ajax won comfortably by two lengths, but Hardy had to keep shoving him along all down the straight to prevent him stopping altogether. Mr. Heath's horse has a fair turn of foot, but he does not like racing. I would not back him with bad money to beat Royal Court and Black Hussar later on, he simply won on Saturday because he had nothing to beat, the opposition being far from ready for serious racing.

The Winter Plate was another Pumping Station event which created a little mild excitement amongst the betting fraternity. On form it was voted a good thing for Lady Douglas by the knowing ones: those who lend their ears to gossip were told the General had made no secret of his horse St. Alban walking the race: Pension and Buckley was an invincible combination from reliable track information: and a doubled-dyed son of a sea-cook raised a diversion by floundering up the steps to the press pew to borrow ten rupees for the "cert" of the day, received direct from headquarters—Lord Reay, who, he added, was so full of beans he had to be led to the post in case he jumped out of his skin if ambled to the start in the usual way. It all went to make a nice little 13 to 1 pot for Kit Grey Leg. It must have been a great race, the official returns, being two short heads and a neck dividing the first four horses. Creole's number was hoisted up as having run second. This was, however, soon altered to Kitty Kent, Creole probably not having neck enough to show up in a close affair of this kind. The time recorded was extremely poor, 1min. 2 3/5 secs., but accurate timing must be a difficult undertaking on this straight course, and it may have been better.

Ream not starting in the Morland Plate, and Present and Hongkong hopelessly outclassed, it was a case of picking it in four. Durban, however, looked very lean and hungry: Zoolphokar was in excellent fettle for the show ring: which reduced the issue to two. And of course pure cussedness led the public on to the wrong one, Winchester being preferred to Bahlool. I think it was very unsportsmanlike of Buckley on Bahlool to beat poor old Winchester, who, according to my calculation, must be an octogenerian by this time as horses go. Had Bahlool not been in the pink of condition, the old'un might have won, as he put up a very capable performance.

The Novice Plate, which brought the afternoon's sport to a close, was probably the most open event of the day. There was no class of any kind to mar the harmony of the proceedings. Like "Sand Adye's Coo," they were all good, but not of a very good sort, a splendid struggle however resulted for supremacy, only heads separating the placed horses. Engine, Paradise and Crescent passed the stand locked together, and the approaching trio must have given the judge an anxious spasm as they galloped down upon him to be dissected. Cornwall looked all over an equine *sahib* and I was surprised he did not show up better. He is on the big side, which might have accounted for it.

I believe a new pattern of starting gate was worked for the first time on Saturday, but as I was within an ace of being poleaxed a short time ago for making unauthorised comments on the ingenuity of a certain "tape-jumper," I am going to go easy this time. From what I hear, Mr. O'Gorman is now precluded from unwittingly meting out capital punishment to a jockey by hanging him up by the tapes. In the new machine these fly up outwards clear of the rider, and not upwards as in the old pattern, making decapitation or a mix-up impossible. The bamboo, I suggested, to give laggards a roust up at the psychological moment, has not yet materialised, but this useful addenda will come later on, when a particular type of wood is obtainable to complete the mechanism.

The following are the results:—

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.
Mr. Shaik Mutlag's ACTIVE, 7-4, Mujeed 1
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's HIGHBORN, 8-6, Buckley 2
Messrs. E. and H. Kadum's CHALLENGER, 9-3, Trenoweth 3
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's VICTORY, 8-13, Pratt 4
Also Ran:—Huddai 9-3 Ebrahim; Mombassa 8-13 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Mombassa led out from Challenger and Active. At the half mile Active went to the front and it was all over. Won by 4 lengths—neck—3 lengths.
Time:—1min. 39secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 24, 25/8.

AN AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since, 31st March, 1913. Ponies 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st., W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Maidens, 5lb.
Mr. G. P. Stavrides' LORD SATU, 8-9, Harrison 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's JAWAN, 8-1, Mujeed 2
Messrs. Aziz and Shaik Kassum's GULDASTA, 8-0, Ebrahim 3
Mr. A. W. Essa's SAFI, 8-4, Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Flying Machine 9-3 Pratt, Shatra 8-9 Ameen, Columbus 8-5 Trenoweth, Anaz 8-1 Mitchell, English Spot 8-0 Purtoosingh.
The Race:—This was run on the straight, and therefore not subject to criticism. N. B. "Straight" here means the five-furlong course. Won by 2½ lengths—1—1.
Time:—1min. 7secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 63/8. Places Rs. 19, 13/8, 34.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over since 31st March, 1913. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1913, of a flat race 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 4 lbs; of Rs. 4,000 or over 7lbs; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Maidens 5lbs.
Mr. Heath's AJAX, 8-10, Hardy 1
Messrs. Goculdas and Mathradass' ROYAL COURT, 8-7, Barrett 2
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 8-10, Buckley 3
Mr. Rhogilal Shiwlal's BHATTY CHIEF, 9-5, Bullock 4
Also Ran:—Arrow 8-10 Trenoweth, Samnite 8-1 cd. 8-2 Pratt.
The Race:—Ajax led all the way and won by two lengths from Royal Court who did not appear to be galloping as freely as usual. Arrow shut-up at the bend and was passed by Black Hussar and Bhatty Chief in the straight. Seven lengths 2nd and 3rd and one length 3rd and 4th.
Time:—1min. 22secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 16/8. 16/8.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Capt. Caernes and Mr. Sandford's KIT-GREY LEG, 7-9, Pullin 1
H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's KITTY KENT, 7-2, Mooney 2
Mr. G. K.'s LADY DOUGLAS, 9-9, Trenoweth 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ST. ALBAN, 9-7, Purtoosingh 4
Also Ran:—Creole 9-7 Bullock, Pension 9-1 Buckley, Monobel 8-10 Barrett, Bonfire 8-0 Mitchell, Lord Reay 7-10 Harrison.
The Race:—This was another "straight" event and must have been quite exciting for those who journeyed over to see the finish. Short-head—short-head—neck, being the verdict.
Time:—1min. 2 3/5secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 142. Places Rs. 31, 30/8, 16/8.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March, 1913. Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st. 12lbs. W. I. Allowances—Ponies which have not, since 31st March, 1913, won a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, 7lbs. Rs. 1,000 or over, 12lbs; 700 or over, 16lbs. Maidens, 21lbs. (not accumulative).
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's BAHLOOL, 9-0, Buckley 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' WINCHESTER, 8-10, Barrett 2
Mr. Abdoola Fara's DURBAN, 9-4, Trenoweth 3
Mr. Ali bin. Talib's ZOOLPHOKAR, 9-4, Pratt 4
Also Ran:—Present 8-10 Mujeed, Hongkong 8-10 Ameen.
The Race:—Bahlool showed the way to Durban, with Zoolphokar and Winchester close up. At the distance Winchester challenged Bahlool but could not get up to him.
Won by ½ length—2—1.
Time:—1min. 22secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 54, 19.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, Ponies 14 hands to carry 9st. 3llbs; W. I.
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ENGINE, 9-3, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. Shaik Esmail's PARADISE, 8-5, Mujeed 2
Mr. Hasan Madar's CRESCENT, 8-5, Barret 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's MONACO, 8-9, Hardy 4
Also Ran:—Galloping Lad 9-3 Buckley, Kassum 9-3 Native, Cornwall 9-3 Hill, Tawakul 9-3 Trenoweth, England 8-13 Ebraim, British Consul 8-5 Keess, Ajaney 8-1 Native Arabian Consul 8-1 cd. 8-3 Pratt.
The Race:—Paradise went off with a length's lead from Engine. At the bend Crescent ran up to the leaders and a great race down the straight ensued, heads separating the three, Monaco a length away.
Time:—1min. 24secs.
Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 22/8. Places Rs. 16/8, 35/8, 16/8.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

TO-DAY'S CAPTAINS.

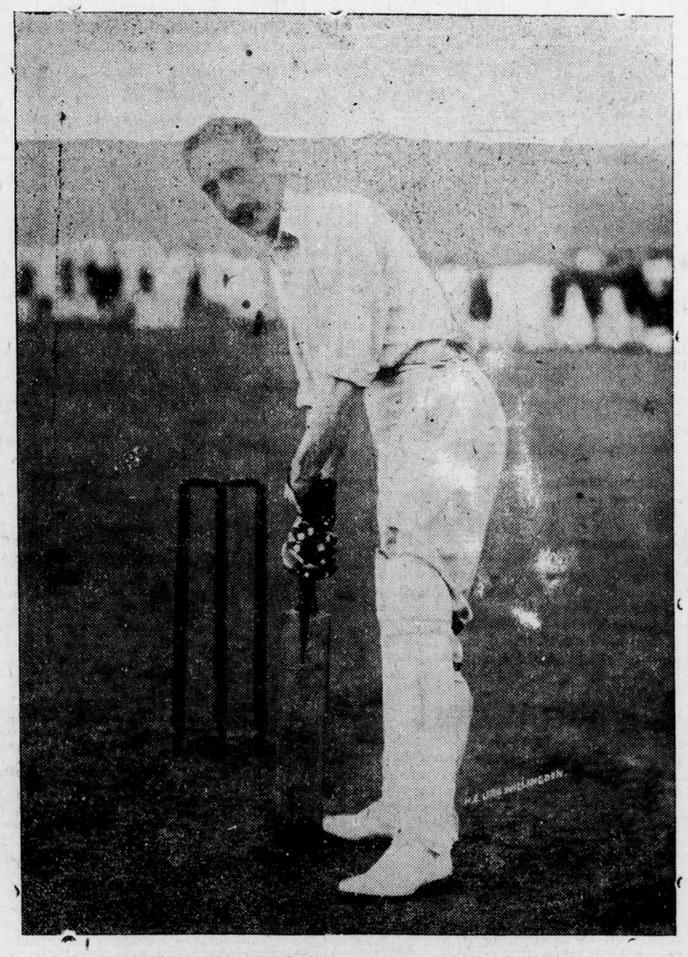

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

LORD WILLINGDON.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

Y. M. C. A. OF ALLAHABAD.

CITY BRANCH OPENED BY SIR JAMES MESTON.

(Associated Press)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces opened this afternoon the city branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Allahabad.

Mr. G S. Eddy, Secretary for Asia, who was present, spoke on the "Young Men of the East," giving an account of the Y.M.C.A. work in the Eastern countries and pointing out the great future before India.

Sir James Meston in a brief speech declared the buildings and grounds open and emphasised that in the organisation, although it was Christian in name and Christian in leadership, there was no proselytizing onr had it any propaganda among its objects but simply mental, normal and physical uplifting of youths.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL

STRENGTH OF TEAMS.

The great Cricket Carnival commences at 11 a.m. to-day on the Esplanade "maidan," when H. E. Lord Willingdon's side (England) meets the All-India team to be skippered by H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala. The fixtures have evoked an enthusiasm unprecedented in the cricket annals of India and there is little doubt that all Bombay will flock to-day to the Esplanade to witness the great Carnival. A record attendance is expected as many offices and all colleges and schools are observing morning time to enable their employes and the scholars respectively to witness the game.

H. E. Lord Willingdon's side includes no less than ten county men, of whom again four are professionals. It is unquestionably the strongest English side that ever took the field in India. It is strong in all the departments of the game but its attack is especially strong. It is always unsafe to predict with anything like certainty in that most uncertain of games, cricket; but in the Indian side led by the sporting Maharaja of Patiala the Middlesex professional might have a few surprises in store for him. The Indians are an undoubtedly strong batting side,—it is unquestionably stronger in this department than the team that toured England a few years ago. But its attack is lamentably weak; not that the Selection Committee have not been able to get together the best bowling talent in India, with the single exception of A. H. Mehta of Cashmere, but because there is at present in India no bowler of outstanding merit, who might be compared with Mehta, Baloo, Bulsara and Warden at their best. The Cashmere man is still believed to be good and it is an unfortunate thing that the Selection Committee did not try to get his services. Baloo and Bulsara have seen their best bowling days, while Warden, the last but not the least of this famous quartette of Indian bowlers, has apparently developed his batting at the expense of his bowling, so that at present India does not possess a single trundler to worthily fill the place of those four famous bowlers. At the same time it must be said that Saleh Mahomed, Joshi, Khan and Pyarekhan are bowlers, who, though not quite so effective as their famous predecessors, are such as even a strong batting side like his Excellency's will find it difficult to take liberties with. Saleh Mahomed would be a lot more effective if he did not positively revel in bowling off the wicket.

To sum up, then, his Excellency's side is unquestionably the stronger of the two in attack, while the Indian side is almost on a par with it in defence. But notwithstanding this undoubted inferiority in their powers of attack, there is no doubt that the Indian team will put up a good all-round fight, and it is probable that Tarrant and his colleagues might find some surprises in store for them in that strong quartette of batsmen,—Warden, Mistry, Vithal and Deodher. The following teams will take the field:—

ENGLAND.

1. H. E. Lord Willingdon, (Capt.) (Sussex.)
2. Major J. G. Greig, (Hampshire.)
3. Mr. H. L. Simms, (Sussex.)
4. Mr. F. A. Tarrant, (Middlesex.)
5. Capt. K. O. Goldie, (Sussex.)
6. Pvt. Newman, (Hampshire.)
7. Mr. M. G. Salter, (Gloucestershire.)
8. Pvt. Remnent, (Hampshire.)
9. Mr. E. P. Hardy, (Yorkshire.)
10. Mr. R. B. Carrick, (Madras.)
11. Pvt. Livesay, (Hampshire.)
12. Capt. K. E. Cooper, (Belgaum.)

INDIA.

1. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.) (Patiala.)
2. Major K. M. Mistry, (Patiala.)
3. Dr. H. D. Kanga, (Bombay.)
4. Mr. J. S. Warden, (Bombay.)
5. Mr. P. Vithal, (Bombay.)
6. Mr. Saleh Mahomed, (Kashmere.)
7. Mr. S. M. Joshi, (Poona.)
8. Mr. Khanmahomed Khan, (Aligarh.)
9. Mr. D. B. Deodhar, (Poona.)
10. Mr. Yusuf Beg, (Poona.)
11. Mr. H. F. Mulla, (Bombay.)
12. Mr. Pyarekhan, (Ajmere.)

PENSION TO FAMILY OF MURDERED SUB-INSPECTOR.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The widow of Sub-Inspector Girindra Nath Banerjee, who was shot dead by nnarchists at Musjidbari Street on 21st October, has received information that the Government has sanctioned a pension to her of Rs. 125 per month for life and free education for her two sons and a dowry of Rs. 1,000 to each of her two daughters on their marriage.

EXPORTS TO LIBERIA AND PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

It is notified for general information that with effect from Saturday the 18th December "declarations of ultimate destination" in the form prescribed in the Commerce and Industry Department notification No. 7050-W, dated the 22nd May, must be presented to the Customs Collector concerned, in respect of all goods, wares or merchandise to be exported to Liberia and Portuguese East Africa.

On Friday the prosecution in the Benares conspiracy case examined a number of witnesses to prove the renting of the houses to some of the accused and approvers and also to corroborate some of the approvers' statement on the point that the accused and approvers used to see each other in those houses.

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM CLARK IN BOMBAY.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED WITH INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The Hon. Sir William Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, Government of India, was to meet the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on Friday the 10th instant, but could not do so owing to his indisposition.

Thereupon, the Vice-Chairman of the Chamber with Ex-Chairmen of the Chamber saw him at Government House and discussed the following questions:—

1. The preferential benefit derived by foreign manufacturers of gold and silver lace and silver articles owing to Indian makers being obliged to buy silver bullion with the duty of 15 per cent. while the importers have only to pay a duty of 5 per cent.

2. The hardships and losses incurred by certain traders and merchants by reason of freight, secured prior to commandeering by Government, having been cancelled, thus disarranging all contracts.

3. Necessity for a declaration by Government of the definite policy which may have been laid down for the future development of Indian industries and for the publication of a resolution defining this policy.

4. Information regarding the result, favourable or unfavourable as it may be, of the export of wheat which was undertaken last year.

SIR WILLIAM'S REPLY.

The reply of the Hon. Sir William Clark to the different questions was as follows:—

Sir William Clark promised to bring to the notice of the Finance Member the views of the Chamber the position of Indian makers of gold and silver lace and silver articles in having to pay special duty on their imported silver bullion. He expressed his sympathy with the hardships and losses incurred by merchants in the commandeering of ships by Government, but pointed out that this was an almost unavoidable concommitant of war, since it would be impracticable for the State to take upon itself the burden of all claims by third parties arising out of requisitioning by Government. He added that he understood that some of the shipping companies had provided freight in place of that which had been taken up without increasing rates, but he was not aware how for this practice had been general.

GOVERNMENT POLICY *re* INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

As regards the policy to be followed by the Government of India for the future development of Indian Industries, the Government of India were now in correspondence with the Secretary of State, and he was not at the moment in a position to make an announcement. The Chamber, were no doubt aware that the whole subject was to be discussed in the Imperial Legislative Council on a resolution to be brought forward by a member of their Committee, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Government hoped then to be able to make a full statement of their views and intentions.

WHEAT SCHEME.

With reference to the results of the working of the wheat scheme, the sales, as the Committee were no doubt aware, had been effected through the agency of a Government Committee in London, and the accounts in full detail, up to the date when exports had virtually ceased for the time being had not yet been received. In round figures, however, Government had made a small profit of about £130,000, but the Chamber would have observed from a communiqué recently issued, the scheme was now to continue beyond the end of the current official year, and a final balance of profit or loss could not be struck until all the transactions had closed.

POONA LIQUOR SHOPS.

PROTEST AGAINST PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CLOSING TIME.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 11.

At a meeting of the local Temperance Association held under the Presidentship of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the annual report of the Association was passed and a new managing committee, with Dr. Bhandarkar as President, and Mr. Haribhau Apte and Dr. Mann as Vice-Presidents, was formed. The members include Messrs. Tilak, Laxmanrao, Gokhale and Kamat. Messrs. Laxmanrao, Gokhale and Deo, of the Servant of India Society, spoke on the report.

A resolution requesting Government not to allow the time for closing liquor shops to be extended from 8 to 8-30 p.m., was proposed by Mr. Ghaswala, Barrister, seconded by Mr. Lawate and passed. The Poona Advisory Committee has recommended the increase, though Mr. Lawate, a member, opposed it. The change is considered detrimental to public interest as it would encourage drunkenness.

A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Dr. Harold Mann and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Kamat brought the proceedings to an end.

NEW CALCUTTA PORT REGULATIONS

PROTEST FROM LINERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

At their last meeting the Calcutta Port Commissioners considered the protests from the Liners' Conference and others to the provisions proposed to be inserted in the law in the matter of restricting the amount of smoke which the ocean-going steamers may emit for a certain period prior to leaving the port or to moving from one part of the port to another. These protests show that the rigid enforcement of the proposed rules might result in endangering the safety of vessels under the conditions of tide and current liable to obtain in Calcutta. The Port Commissioners have decided to maintain their opposition to the withdrawal of existing exemption in favour of the ocean-going steamers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Lord Willingdon's XII v. All-India XII.
Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 14.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Querimba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per steamer Surat via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 15.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: England vs. India.
Wilson Philological Lecture on "Gujerati" by Mr. Divatia, Universty Hall, 6 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Lecture by Mr. Bharda on "Egypt," 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

P. and O. s.s. Mongara with English Mails due at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	Page.
The Lesson of a Great Man	8
A Disappointing Decision	8
Excessive Fine	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5,7,8,9,10&11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
The Hon. Sir W. Clarke in Bombay	6
Bombay Cricket Carnival	6
Mahaluxmi Races	6
Bombay Amusements	7
The Late Sir P. M Mehta	7
Indian Students' Friends Committee	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
GENERAL NEWS.	
All India News in Brief	7
Casualty Lists.	4 & 10
The Viceroy at Lahore	10
Maharaja of Rajpipla	12
Baghdad	12
ENGINEERING PAGE	13
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	11
SHIPPING	11
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	4
ILLUSTRATIONS	6 & 13

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Dec. 13.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.
Embarkation.—The following dates are notified, but are subject to correction:—
Thursday, December 16th "A" and "C" Troops.
Monday, December 20th "B" and "D" Troops.
Thursday, December 30th "A" and "C" Troops.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd.-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Dec. 11.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.
1044—Duties.
Duties for the ensuing week commencing 12th December 1915:—
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt White A. S.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Grimshaw W.
1045—Parades.
Parades for the ensuing week commencing 12th December 1915:—
Tuesday 14th. Officers and Sergeants will parade at Colaba for 7.5" B. L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m.
Thursday 16th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Headquarters for Dummy Loader Drill at 7 a.m.
All members who have not drawn their pay are requested to attend at 8 a.m.
Saturday 18th. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery for Fort Manning at 7 a.m.
1046—Motor Cycles.
All members in possession of motor cycles will submit their names with the number of the cycles to the Adjutant's office before 20th December, 1915.
1047—Clothing.
All great coats and water bottles to be returned to Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, as soon as possible.
1048—Medals.
All applications for Long Service Medals to be forwarded to this office by the 20th December, 1915.
1049—Warrants.
Nos. 125 and 126 were issued to C.S.M.I., W. C. Morey to proceed to Ahmedabad on 11th instant in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

NO. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

1050—Parades.
The Company will parade as follows:—
Sunday 12th December at 9-30 a.m. Rifle Exercise.
Sunday 12th December at 5 p.m. Section Gun Drill.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Litut., B.V.A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 4-45 p.m. at the Cricket Carnival.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Mongara with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 1 p.m. on Thursday next.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY CHARITABLE DESPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary last month was 11,502, of whom 4,468 were males, 3,472 females, 3,562 children. The average daily attendance was 368.

THE 12TH ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The 12th All-India Temperance Conference will meet at Bombay on the 30th December. The Hon. Rai Gokal Prasad Bahadur of Allahabad, will preside.

WILSON CALLEGE ANNUAL GATHERING.

The annual gathering and dinner of the Wilson College, was held at Albless Baug on Saturday the 11th instant, when a large number of the past and present Wilsonians attended the gathering, which turned out a success.

LATE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Khiva, left Bombay harbour for London at about midnight on Saturday. She was considerably delayed by the Karachi Mail steamer Linga, which arrived here at about 10 p.m. The Linga left Karachi at 2 a.m. on Friday, owing to the Gulf Mails having arrived there late.

FALL INTO A TANK.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of a Hindu boy, named Luxman Kisan, aged 10, employed in a mill at Tardeo. He was drawing water from the mill tank on Friday when he slipped and fell into the tank. When taken out he was dead. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Damji Hariram Joshi, a Hindu, residing at Matunga, reports the theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,276.

Mr. Navroji Merwanji Mehta, Secretary of the New Islam Mill, at Currey Road, reports the theft of 215 sprinklers' heads of the collective value of Rs. 1,505 from an inner room of his office.

A LECTURE ON WAR.

The nineteenth lecture in the series of war lectures organised by the Parsi Writers' Association will be delivered, under the auspices of that Association, by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, at Bai Bhicaiji Bengali School, Fort, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), the topic of the lecture being "The Balkan Campaign."
The lecture is open to the public.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay Dr. Constancis Countinho, Medical Officer, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League will deliver a public lantern lecture on tuberculosis this evening at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. N. H. Choksy, will preside.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members of the E Ward District Congress Committee will be held today at the Telagu Hall, Kamathipura Bazar Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to give expression to the Committee's grief at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, elect delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress and transact any other business that may be placed before the meeting.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Friday, Middle and Lower Colaba reporting one attack and one death and Market section one death. There were three cases of cholera The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 65 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 79 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,937, out of which 8 were plague-stricken ones.

RAILWAY FATALITY

Abdul Rehman, a postal messenger, aged about 14, doing duty at Dadar, was running with a mail bag at 5 a.m. on Friday on the railway line near the Parel station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, when a train came up. He was knocked down and run over, the whole train passing over him. At an inquest held by the Coroner, on Saturday, it was stated that the deceased seemed to be in a great hurry. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Raiji, a Hindu girl, aged 2. The evidence showed that the deceased's sister picked up the chatty in which water was boiling, when it slipped and the water fell on the deceased, scalding her extensively. Her mother applied some household remedies, as being a new arrival in Bombay, she knew nothing about the hospitals. The child grew worse and died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DINNER TO THE ACTING CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

A dinner was given on Saturday night at the Ripon Club to the Chief Presidency Magistrate by the Members of the Bombay Bar. The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad presided and proposed the King's toast which was most enthusiastically drunk. He then called on Mr. R. D. N. Wadia to propose the toast of the guest of the evening which Mr. Wadia did in a humorous speech. The guest replied in well chosen words, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

The following are the results of the Practical Examination held at Saint Joseph's Convent, Bandra on December the 10th:—
Senior Division.—Beatrice Benfold 81 (Hons) Intermediate.—Barbara Williams 78, Florence Fidgett 75, Ivy Cookman 74, Olive Mabel Guest 73, Margaret Phillips 69.
Junior.—Goolbai Kothare 77, Sorna Patton 76, Irene Dyer 64, Doris Jahey 62.
Preparatory.—Marie Cleur 83, (Hons) Maud Pinto 76, Ida Hope Meyers 74, Agnes Pinto 74, Anna Misquitta 71.

H. H. THE GAIKWAR AT MHATRE ART STUDIO.

On Friday last H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda paid a visit to the Studio of the Indian Sculptor, Mr. G. K. Mhatre. His Highness was pleased with the various statuary works executed by Mr. Mhatre and watched with interest, the finishing of the statue of the late Maharaja of Mysore, which is being completed now in the Studio along with the medallion of H. I. M. Queen Victoria, for the All-India Minto Proclamation Pillar at Allahabad. His Highness was then shown some life-size bust models by Master Shamrao, the thirteen year old son of the sculptor. His Highness expressed entire satisfaction with the progress he has made at so young an age and particularly remarked upon the singular likeness portrayed in the model of his grandfather, who was then present.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

MEETINGS OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. T. N. Malvi, Solicitor, a meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was held on Saturday at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, moving the first proposition which placed on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah, said:—

There is a peculiar appropriateness in the members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee in assembling to pay their last tribute to the work and worth of our eminent leader, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. The Bhuleshwar Ward is the centre of Gujarati population which forms the backbone, the life and soul of the city of Bombay. Though Sir Pherozeshah wielded great influence in all parts of India, Gujarat and Kathiawad were as it were his special love and these provinces, more than any other, responded in a special degree, to the great faith and confidence which Sir Pherozeshah placed in them. During the dark days of unrest in 1906, the city of Surat was ready at his bidding to cheerfully bear the great burden of holding a session of the Indian National Congress when he felt it necessary to change its venue from Nagpur. During the infamous caucus movement it was the Gujarati population of Bombay who gave him the largest support and those of us who were present at the huge meeting called at Madhav Baug to protest against the movement, well remember that a very large number came from the Gujarati section of the people of Bombay. I trust our friends of Bhuleshwar will manifest the same sympathy and support towards the Congress of this year, out of respect for the memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta at whose special desire the ensuing Congress meets in this great city. Sir Pherozeshah was very keen on having a constitution for the Congress since the Surat imbroglio, and this Committee is one of the institutions affiliated under the new constitution. It, therefore, lies heavily upon us to make this Committee a living centre of healthy life and activity for the general progress of this country.

The proposition was passed by the meeting, all standing, after it was seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya.

Mr. Chunilal B. Barfiwalla, proposed and Dr. N. K. Modi seconded the election of the following delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress:—

Sir Vithaldas D. Thakarsey, Rao Saheb Purshottam Odhavji, Messrs. T. N. Malvi, V. P. Vaidya, Manibhadra Nilkanthrai, H. G. Anjaria, P. P. Mahuwaker, Motilal Vallabhaji, D. G. Dalvi, T. A. Kulkarni, Dhirajlal M. Vakil, Gamanlal H. Dalal, Mohanlal M. Desai, Sunder Rao D. Navalkar, R. J. Mankar, Pherozeshah R. Green, Narayanji P. Sanghavi, B. S. Patkar, S. K. Brahmandkar Jamnalal R. Vachhraj, Dr. N. K. Modi and about fifty others from amongst the members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee.

Mr. Thakorlal, C. Master proposed that Messrs. Motilal Vallabhaji, T. A. Kulkarni, Dhirajlal M. Vakil and Mohanlal M. Desai be elected representatives of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The resolution being seconded by Mr. T. P. Mahuvakar was unanimously passed.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Mandvi District Congress Committee was held on Saturday at 8.30 p.m. B. T.) in Dr. Poonsey's dispensary, Dongari Street, Mandvi Mr. Lakhamsi H. Meishri presiding.

Mr. Welji A. Meisheri, moved that the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee placed on record the deep sense of sorrow at the lamentable death of their illustrious and trusted leader Sir Pherazeshah M. Mehta.

Mr. Jethabhai A. Master supported the proposition.

Mr. Jethabhai A. Meisheri proposed and Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri seconded the resolution of electing the following gentlemen as delegates for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress:—

Sir Vasanjee Tricumjee, Messrs. Meghaji Vasanjee, Jethabhai Nursee Keshavjee, Husseinbhai A. Laljee, Khimjee Hirjee Kayani, Lakhamsi Hirjee Meisheri, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Messrs. Devshi Raysey Zaveri, Nensey Devsey, Khiasi Ladha, Tokersey Kanjee, Lakhamsey Khetsey, Hirjee Mooljee, Pragji M. Kothari, Narayanji Haribhai, Veljee Lakhamsey, Kanjee Karamsey Master, Veljee A. Meisheri, Dr. Abdul S. Gaya, Dr. Sambhulal G. Adhyaru and about 30 others from amongst the members of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

The following were elected as representatives of the Mandvi District Committee on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee: Messrs. Lakhamsey H. Meisheri, Veljee Lakhamsey, Khimjee H. Kayani and Vallabhadas R. Rawji.

THE PHEROZESHAH MEHTA MEMORIAL MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was due to some mistake that Mr. Jinnah's name was called out as a speaker at the Public Meeting held on Friday. A day before, Mr. Jinnah had intimated to me, as one of the Secretaries, that he regretted he would not be able to be present at the meeting, and that he therefore desired that his name should be removed from the list of speakers. This intimation was communicated by me to my colleagues the same day. In justice to Mr. Jinnah, I shall thank you to publish this explanation.—Yours, etc.

H. P. MODY.

Gamballa Hill, 11th December, 1915.

Mr. Jones, Indian Educational Service, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Central Provinces administration, is appointed officiating Director of Public Instruction. On relief by Mr. Jones Mr. Kilroe will revert as Assistant Director.

INDIAN STUDENT'S FRIENDS COMMITTEE.

HON. MR. SETALWAD'S LETTER TO CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalwad, President of the Indian Students' Friends Committee, has addressed the following letter to the General Secretaries of the Congress Reception Committee:—

121, Medows Street, Fort.
Bombay, 9th Dec. 1915.

Dear Sir,—It has for some time been generally known in this country that the position of Indian Students in the United Kingdom and the treatment which they receive at the various seats of learning there leaves very much to be desired; the late Mr. Gokhale in a speech which he delivered in London more than two years ago said that the position of our young men there had been steadily growing worse and that unless active steps were taken to place behind them the whole strength of the Indian community he was afraid that position might become well-nigh intolerable.

My committee believe that there is no better way of placing the whole strength of the Indian community behind any cause than by inducing the Indian National Congress to set the seal of its approval thereon. At a meeting of the Executive of my Committee the enclosed draft resolution was unanimously adopted. I have great pleasure in forwarding it to you herewith with a request that you will take the necessary steps for its being brought before the Subject's Committee for adoption by the Congress,—Yours, etc.

(Sd.) C. H. SETALWAD,
President.

DRAFT RESOLUTION.

"This Congress earnestly draws the attention of the Government of India and of H. M.'s Secretary of State for India to the growing discontent among Indian Students in the United Kingdom caused by the increasing tendency on the part of the educational institutions there to restrict the admission of Indian Students' and by the inequality of treatment accorded to them after their admission to such institutions and requests the Secretary of State for India to use his power, authority and influence towards securing equality of treatment and opportunity for those students."

THE ANDHRA CONFERENCE.

TERRITORIAL BASIS OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Andhra Conference, Guntur, has forwarded to the Secretary, of the Reception Committee, the Indian National Congress, Bombay, the following resolution on the question of the Andhra Province, passed at a meeting of the third Andhra Conference held at Vizagapatam on the 12th and 13th May of 1915, for the consideration of the ensuing Indian National Congress:—

This Conference is of opinion.—

(a) that to ensure efficient administration and the promotion of the best interests of the people of India, language areas have to be made the territorial basis of provincial administration as far as possible;

(b) that provincial administration on such a basis is essential to the fulfilment of the ideals of self-government enunciated by the Congress and of provincial autonomy foreshadowd by the Government of India;

(c) and that it is proper and necessary to constitute the Telugu districts of the Madras Presidency into a separate province.

CANCER, THE CAUSES AND TREATMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a paragraph headed "The Real Cure for Cancer" which appeared in your valued columns on the 7th instant you invite public attention to the marvellous success obtained by Dr. Robert Bell, M.D., the well-known authority on cancer, in its cure by means of the meatless diet and complete hygienic living.

As Dr. Bell's views on the "futility of vivisection and serum-quackery" deserve equal prominence, you will, I trust, give publicity to the same in "The Chronicle."

In his book entitled "The Cancer scourge and how to destroy it" Dr. Bell says:—

"It is impossible to inject serum derived from diseased animals into the human blood without seriously and permanently impairing the vital energy of the various cells which compose the body into which it is introduced, for it reduces the resisting power to disease. Besides, the very idea of such a procedure is disgusting. And it is possible that vaccination is responsible to some extent for the increasing prevalence of cancer for the reason that the lymph may be contaminated by certain hereditary disease. It matters not how remote the origin of this has been, it will permanently produce, even in its attennuated form, a pernicious influence upon cell life and thus render the innocent victim more prone to disease—and this applies especially to cancer.

How can it be otherwise, when it tends to produce a race of inferior beings by poisoning the source of life and sapping the vitality of the victim and his or her off-spring?

Small-pox and every other infectious disease has its origin in filth of one kind or another. Why, then, should we endeavour to overcome it, by introducing filthy material into the blood of infants which will, as I have just remarked, militate against their health in all time and to a great extent, affect their offspring also? Our bodies were not given us to be trifled with in this insane manner nor was our intelligence bestowed upon us to enable us to defy those beneficent laws which if obeyed by man, as they are by the animal creation in their natural state would, as in their case, render us proof against disease. . . ."—Yours, etc.

X

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The "Tribune" complains that an invidious distinction was made between representatives of Indian conducted and European conducted newspapers at Mangla in the matter of seats in the Durbar tent and observes that at the Medical College opening and other functions at Lahore no differentiation whatever was made.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

A SUCCESSFUL OPENING.

The public showed curiosity about the opening on Saturday of the Royal Opera House as a picture theatre. As is well known, it has only just been completely fitted up internally, and in many ways it differs from the stereotyped Indian cinema house. Again, a very fine band of thirty performers has been secured.

Saturday evening found all the preparations perfect. The pictures were projected with unusual clearness; the Orchestra put splendid vivacity into the entertainment; and the gallery appreciated the high class of films every bit as much as the stalls. Again, the management is being run on common-sense lines, for the prices and times of shows are ideal, while programmes are provided free.

The pictures themselves are quite as good as was expected after reading the advertisements. "David Garrick" provided the note of romance; "The Submarine Spy" is a long thrill, while "An Adventure in a Harem" is pure comedy.

A change of programme is being prepared for next Saturday, and some unique films will be selected. The future is also being attended to, and special pictures of a kind not before exhibited are to be screened in January. Their titles will be announced in due course, but it may here be stated that they will feature some of the best known artistes on the legitimate stage.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

The second drama in a series of twelve on the recurrent theme of "Who Pays?" and entitled "The Pursuit of Pleasure" is shown this week by the Imperial. It is the story of a young girl, who bubbling over with the effervescence of youth, has her imagination dwarfed and her impulses blighted by a cleryman father who believes that the business of mortals on earth is to repent. The fact that repentence must follow Sin doesn't in the least affect the benign clarity of his vision. But the Life Force mocks his mummery, and by stealth his daughter marries the man of her choice, a husband rich and devoted. But now her early life of restriction has fostered into an insatible desire for the sweets of life, and she dances with Folly in a mad and ever madder swirl. Her husband wants children; it's the "litt'e things" that count with him. He gets dinner parties—dances more dances, and all the rest of flitting phantom life of society. And then, through a curious circumstances, she becomes imbued with a desire for motherhood. But here the God of Compensation steps derisively between her and her obsession. A fall necessitating an operation leaves her incapable of becoming a mother, and her spirit is crushed with the realization. The programme includes another strong drama, a starlight comedy and Pathe's Gazette.

SUPPRESSION OF QUACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At a time when the question of protecting the public from unqualified medical practitioners is engaging the attention of Government and exercising the minds of the public it would certainly not be out of place to make a suggestion that would tend to put a stop to quackery.

The Medical Bill that is on the anvil of the Imperial Legislative Council proposes to prohibit people from assuming medical degrees that are colourable imitations of those conferred by competent recognised bodies. But may I ask if there is any provision in the Bill that would prevent an unqualified person from setting up a dispensary, administering Western medicines to people and being called "doctor" by courtesy? If Government want to put a stop to quackery they should allow the Eastern system of medicine to flourish and suppress all kinds of quackery practised under the guise of Western science. To do this effectively all dispensing chemists and druggists should come under the perview of a Registration Act and they should not be allowed to supply drugs regularly to any one who does not possess registrable medical qualifications. There are at present in this city of ours many compounders and nurses who are enjoying a roaring practice simply because there is nothing to prevent them from imposing upon public credulity and endangering the lives of their patients. If the dispensing chemists and druggists are registered as suggested and if no one who does not possess a registrable qualification is allowed to set up a dispensary or be in the possession of western medicines for the purpose of curing patients, the object of Government in passing the Medical Registration Acts would be effectively served and there would be no unnecessary commotion amongst the people. Government might let alone the quacks of the Ayurvedic and the Unani systems of medicine but it behoves them to prevent the Western system of medicine from being disused and degraded by unscrupulous people.—Yours, etc.,

S. E.

Jacob Circle,
Bombay, Dec. 11, 1915.

BOMBAY HINDU AMBULANCE AT ALANDI FAIR.

A correspondent, who was a pilgrim in the above fair writes:—

"The volunteers of the Bombay Hindu Ambulance Division under the command of Mr. Laud were present at the last Alandi Fair to render First Aid to the pilgrims. The presence of these volunteers was a boon to the poor pilgrims. They managed the crowd of men in the temple so well that I was surprised to see their hard work. They have a knack of winning the feelings of the men, and they richly deserve the thanks of the pilgirms. About 40 pilgrims received first aid from them. Mr. Laud during his stay was seen busy with his men in the temple, in the streets and in the Dharamsha's. It was undoubtedly a relief for the poor pilgrims. I hope the institution will in future try to send more men for this benevolent work. The institution in my opinion deserves public help."

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The death is announced of Captain H. S. Turner, 46th Punjabis at Rawalpindi on 7th December from peritonitis.

The death is announced of Major R. H. E. Penneli, Indian Army, Military Accounts Department, at Mhow on Friday last of heart disease.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga was presented with several addresses at Sukkur and he replied to them in Sanskrit. A resolution was passed in favour of sending delegates to the forthcoming great Hindu Religious Revival Congress at Muttra.

The Tenth Annual Conference of the All-India Sub-Assistant Surgeons Association takes place at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 27th and 28th. On the 29th instant, Colonel Macnamara, I.M.S., Assistant Director, Medical Services, will preside.

An evening entertainment was given by Rao Bahadur R. S. Dixit of Nagpur at his Khandwa residence to the Deputy Commissioner and other officials and the gentry of the town on Monday last on the occasion of the marriage of his niece Subhadrabai, the daughter of his brother Mr. S. S. Dixit, pleader, with Master Trimbakrao, son of Mr. Wamanrao Mandloi, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

On behalf of the Central Provinces and Berar Private Medical College Graduates' Association, Dr. S. K. Kane, of Yeotmal, is proceeding to Calcutta to-morrow to ascertain the views and discuss with the principals of private medical colleges and other leaders regarding the Indian Medical Bogus Degrees Bill and to arrange the holding of an All-India Private Medical College Graduates' Conference during the coming 'Xmas.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga stated at Multan that the object of his recent tour is to draw attention of Hindus to the resolution passed at the great Hindu gathering at Hardwar Kumbh Mela to have a common prayer at all Hindu social, political and religious gatherings for the long life, prosperity and success of the King-Emperor. The form of prayer will be fixed at the Hindu Maha Sammilan to be held at Muttra in March next and then submitted to the Viceroy by a deputation consisting of ruling chiefs and leaders of Sanatan Dharma.

On Saturday before Mr. A. G. Henderson, Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Serampore, Robert Batavia of Chandernagore, was charged with being in possession of a gun without the knowledge of the British Government and with having committed a rash and negligent act endangering human safety. It was alleged that the accused came out of his house in the French territory of Chandernagore to the British territory with a gun to shoot a wild bear. He shot at an animal and in doing so accidentally wounded a cultivator of Nanagram village, the pellets striking the latter near the eye. The case is adjourned.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

QUESTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

The Lieutenant-Governor and party will arrive in Rangoon from tour on Tenasserim coast on Tuesday morning and will shortly after hold a meeting with the Chamber of Commerce, President and Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipality, Chairman of the Port Commissioners and Mr. P. P. Ginwala who has drafted the New Municipal Bill, in order to discuss the draft Bill.

In the course of an official note issued to-day his Honour points out that the future of Rangoon would depend largely on its municipal life and if he could help the solution of the matter referred to the Government by the Committee he would gladly do so. His Honour eulogised the pulic spiritedness of Mr. Ginwala remarking that his immense labours would not have been wasted even if the Bill took another form before it was proceeded with from the experience gained in such matters. His Honour considered it was best first to settle the principles then to ask the Government's legal advisers to draft the Bill and eventually to refer to the Committee for final expression of opinion. His Honour had some knowledge of the constitution of the Bombay Corporation which they will have to discuss if there was an idea of introducing the Bombay system into Rangoon and His Honour believed that it worked successfully in Surat and Ahmedabad. An officer of knowledge would have to be sent over to study the system on the spot. His Honour felt if Rangoon was to grow its full development it must examine closely the suitability of its municipal organisation to the needs of modern municipal growth.

SIND HURS DEPORTED TO AHMEDNAGAR.

MEMBERS OF A CRIMINAL TRIBE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Dec. 12.

The Government have sanctioned the deportation of a large number of Hurs, a criminal tribe from Sind, to Ahmednagar where they will not be starved but kept under supervision and allowed to follow useful occupations.

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The following were present at a dinner party at the State Bungalow on Saturday night:—

Sir Basil Scott, and Lady Scott, Sir Dinshaw Petit and Lady Petit, Captain W. Lumsden and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. A. M. Brigstocke and Mrs. Brigstock, Mr. E. G. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Mr. J. Reynolds, and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. C. G. Stileman and Mrs. Stileman, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. J. Needham and Mrs. Needham, Mr. James A. Lord, Mr. McA. Houston, Mrs. Wadia, Dr. Miss Joshi.

The house party included Lady Helen Brassey, Miss E. Brand, Captain MacEwan-Captain Cooper, Mr. Carrick, Mr. H. G. Salter, Second-Lieut. E. P. Hardy, Their Excellencies and Staff.

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With Notes of Case-law thereon

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2. Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.
3. Presidency Banks Act, XI of 1876.
4. Religious Societies Act, I of 1880.
5. Banker's Book Evidence Act, XVIII of 1891.
6. Co-operative Societies Act, II of 1912.
7. Provident Insurance Societies Act, V of 1912.
8. Indian Life Assurance Companies Act, VI of 1912.

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S. KASTURI RANGACHARIAR, B.A., B.L., First Grade Pleader, Trichinopoly.
At the Lawyer's Companion Office, Trichinopoly.
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SELECT OPINIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. G. Spencer, Madras:—. . . It is an acceptable addition to my law library. I have tested it here and there and I find it is another example of the care and completeness which always characterise the publications which issue from your Printing House. . . . I anticipate that the book will be found very useful in dealing with Company law and an exhaustive mine of authority to those seeking for precedents.

Sir Leslie Miller, Chief Judge of Mysore Chief Court and formerly Judge of Madras High Court:—It is a volume which should be of the greatest use to practitioners and judges in India, where the administration of Company's law is becoming increasingly important. I have always been grateful to my friend the late Mr. Sanjiva Row for inaugurating the Lawyer's Companion Series of annotated statutes, a series which is always very useful and handy for reference. The present volume is no less complete than its predecessors, and the incorporation in it of the English Statute of 1908 and the various Indian Acts printed in Appendix II, add greatly to its value.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—I have now had occasion to consult the work on the Companies Act, 1913, by Mr. S. Kasturi Rangachariar, a copy of which you very courteously sent me last month and it gives me such pleasure to say that I have found it quite the most comprehensive and useful of all the editions of that Act known to me. In my opinion it is a work which should be in every legal practitioner's library as well as in the libraries of all courts that have to adjudicate upon Company cases and to conduct winding-up proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shadi Lal, Judge, Chief Court, the Punjab:—. . . I have not had time to read the book through but a cursory glance convinces me that it is a complete and up-to-date work on the subject and that it will be of great help to the Bench and the Bar.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—. . the volume in question will be a valuable addition to this Chamber's library.

Madras Trades Association:—. . . the Committee considers the book to be a most helpful addition to commercial concerns of every kind.

Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnaswamy Rao, C.I.E.:—It is very useful to those who have anything to do with the management and working of joint stock companies.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

DR. D. M. SURVEYOR, Dental Surgeon has removed from his old address No. 17-19, Church Gate St., to No. 117-121, Medows Street, above Thomas Vafiadis & Co., from Wednesday, 8th December. 2507

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, Dec. 13 1915.

THE LESSON OF A GREAT LIFE.

The deep public sense of the immensity of the loss which has been suffered in the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was impressively demonstrated by the great gathering of the citizens of Bombay, which assembled in the Congress Pandal on Friday evening, to place on record their "profound sense of grief at the great loss which the country in general and this Presidency in particular has sustained" and "to resolve upon a suitable memorial." From the striking of the first note of the national character of that loss in the sympathetic letter from the Viceroy, until the end of the meeting, it was impossible that anyone present could fail to be impressed very deeply by the unity of all the various communities composing the citizenship of this city in paying tribute to the dominating personality of a man, who more than any other, made the city what it is and was always the fearless champion of public right and the advocate of national unity and progress. In the hour of death the voice of controversy has been hushed, old rivalries and disputes forgotten, and men, who, in the past, fought hard battles with the dead warrior, assembled to pay tribute to his patriotism and to express recognition of the honesty and sincerity as well as the splendour of his character, and the immensity of the services he rendered to his mother-city and his motherland.

Lord Willingdon, whose public utterances are always refreshingly free from cant, spoke with frankness of the Pherozeshah Mehta of an unfounded tradition, as he thought to find him, and the Pherozeshah Mehta that he actually found. And his Excellency drew, in a few simple words, the lessons which his life provides for the younger generation, as they strike a broadminded man of experience in public affairs and politics coming to this country from the freer atmosphere of England. "I had formed the impression," said Lord Willingdon, "that I should find in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta the principal and most powerful opponent of Government in its efforts to carry on the administration of the Presidency." But, his Excellency added,

I found in him a strong and resourceful opponent if he thought we were wrong, a warm and loyal supporter if he thought we were right, a fearless critic in his public life, but one who never allowed his public disagreement to interfere with his personal friendship And in his private life I always found him a true and loyal friend, a courteous gentleman, a man whom I have good reason to know was full of the warmest, deepest human sympathy.

That estimate of Pherozeshah Mehta's public and private character is as true as it is generous. Not less valuable was the lesson of the lives of men like Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Gokhale which Lord Willingdon sought to impress on his hearers. They were men who gave their views freely and fearlessly and were indifferent, so long as they felt they were right, to the approval of Government or to popular applause. Their opposition to Government policy was always built on a sound foundation and was never opposition for opposition's sake. That is the sort of public man who should be, and really is, a valuable asset of Government in this country, and it is as gratifying, as it is refreshing, to find one in the exalted position of Lord Willingdon able so readily and uncompromisingly to appreciate it, and to drive home the example to others,—"to act without fear or favour as our conscience bids us in all matters that arise for our decision" and to show "a greater confidence in the sincerity of each other's actions, a better understanding of each other's aspirations and a warmer and more cordial co-operation."

The lesson needs as much to be learnt on one side as on the other, but it has been sadly lacking in the past. We regard it as the outstanding feature of the great meeting of Friday, eloquent and appropriate as were many of the speeches delivered, that to it should have been given expression by the head of the Province. And the great man who is dead could not have a more abiding tribute, or one that he would have valued more, than that there should grow up a more generous recognition from the official side of the value and the necessity of public criticism of, and even opposition to, official policy, so long as it is inspired by honest and patriotic motives, the recognition that those who fearlessly and freely speak their minds on questions of public policy are exercising the inalienable rights of citizenship and playing their part in the work of good government; and, at the same time, that such opposition should be kept clean from "unfair and carping criticism and controversy for controversy's sake" as men like Mehta and Gokhale kept it clean and honourable throughout their careers. Nor is it less needed, as his Excellency said, that we should be ready, unless there is patent cause to believe the contrary, to attribute honesty of motive to our opponents and try to appreciate that they also may be inspired by high aspirations. Few can hope to emulate the great gifts of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, which made him such an efficient, such a competent and such a brilliant man of public affairs; much less can we expect to find again very soon a man of his towering personality. But all can try, and it is the greatest tribute they can pay to his memory, to emulate his qualities, and to fight clean and to fight fearlessly, whether in the face of official or popular opposition for what each believes to be the best for the city and the country.

A DISAPPOINTING DECISION.

In February, 1914, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy moved a Resolution in the Viceroy's Council advocating the preparation of a scheme for the formation of conciliation boards at every important centre. The underlying idea of these boards was that all differences between the two communities should be composed by discussion between their respective responsible leaders. Previous methods of dealing with these differences even if effective, as a means of suppression, have, as Sir Fazulbhoy pointed out, had the unfortunate effect of accentuating the differences between the two communities by leaving a trail of bitterness behind and by perpetuating the painful memories of injuries sustained and of punishment undergone. To quote his own words:

Rigour in such cases is entirely misplaced. It further inflames the passions and defeats its own objects. Besides, it is not right that religious sentiment, should be treated in the same manner as low passions. In my humble opinion conciliation is more required in cases of strong differences between the Hindus and Moslems than harsh police measures.

The Resolution was supported unanimously by the non-official members who agreed that a scheme of this sort is gravely needed. But Sir Reginald Craddock considered the scheme undesirable and unpracticable. What seemed easily feasible to the non-official members appeared to the Home Member to "bristle with difficulties" and he could go no further than to give an assurance on behalf of the Government that the possibility of forming advisory boards without statutory powers, at important centres would be considered. A press communiqué issued last week says that, after perusal of the opinions of Local Governments and Administrations, to whom the subject was referred, the Governor-General-in-Council is satisfied that no radical departure from the present policy is required. Times have, indeed, fortunately changed since Sir Fazulbhoy moved his Resolution. The strained relations existing between the communities, in some parts of the country, have given place to more harmonious ones and there is a growing desire among members of both communities to subordinate sectarian prejudices to common interests and to further the latter by joint efforts. While, therefore, a principal motive for the establishment of conciliation boards has no longer the same force as it had, the compelling motive, namely, the perpetuation of harmonious relations which form the basis of national progress has, on the other hand, gained a corresponding force. The Local Governments lay stress on "the methods already followed by district officers in endeavouring to reconcile differences arising between the various communities." The intervention of an outside committee, it is added, carries less weight and may even be unwelcome. The underlying ground of official opposition to the proposal revealed in the communiqué is the same as that revealed in the speech of Sir Reginald Craddock. It is the fear that it would not do to deprive the local executive officers of the prestige attaching to the rôle of arbitrator in religious and inter-communal disputes. The powers, however, which Sir Fazulbhoy suggested giving the boards were not intended to weaken the authority of the executive officers. What Government were asked to do was to leave the two communities to devise their own machinery for constituting the boards, and experience has shown that the leaders of the two communities when acting in concert, have no difficulty in securing that their decisions are carried out; and in this case they would have the support of the executive. The communiqué itself partly admits this:

When such troubles are anticipated it is the common practice for the authorities to invoke the help of influential men on either side in arriving at a settlement. Such informal discussions are often productive of the best results.

Conciliation boards have, to a great extent, succeeded outside India, in composing industrial disputes in which passions run almost equally high, and there is no reason why the experiment should not be tried in India for settling communal differences relating to the observance of ceremonies. On the other hand there is a special reason why it should be tried in this country where local conditions are more favourable. India is the home of the Panchayet,—though thanks to the growth of the prestige of the district officer the Panchayet has long disappeared. Yet as from time immemorial the people have been accustomed to settle their differences among themselves without the intervention even of the King's courts, the spirit of conciliation and an unquestioning respect for the decisions of the elders has become ingrained in the people. It is for those responsible for the good government of the country to see that an opportunity for the play of that spirit is offered to the people. The present attitude of the Government is deeply disappointing.

EXCESSIVE FINES.

"It is true that magistrates should not import their own knowledge in criminal cases." This admirable dictum was uttered the other day by the acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate in a case in which he imposed the tremendous fine of Rs. 200 on a taxi-driver who was charged with rash and negligent driving. But he went on, unfortunately, to qualify, or rather to nullify it, by remarking that it "did not apply to their knowledge of the ways of some people" and indulging in a tirade against a certain class of drivers, and to illustrate the danger of magistrates "importing their own knowledge" in cases by inflicting a fine of extravagant severity. A magistrate ought not to allow his judgment in a case to be prejudiced by "his knowledge of the ways of some people" any more than by any other facts or considerations which are not strictly before him in evidence. It may be true that there are careless drivers, but there are also careless pedestrians and a magistrate who allows himself to be actuated in deciding the measure of punishment by what he knows or thinks about a particular class is very liable to go astray. Mr. Athavle is not alone of course in the possession of this tendency. It is somewhat common among magistrates. But it is not the less deplorable. It cannot be too often emphasised that the guilt or innocence of accused persons and the measure of their punishment should be decided on the merits of the evidence before the court and certainly not on the knowledge which the magistrate may hold he possesses regarding the ways of some people.

In the case in question, the evidence does not appear to us to have been of a character that justifies the infliction of a fine of such an oppressive character and the magistrate's judgment suffers, not only by the defect to which we have drawn attention, but also by his having given weight to the warnings alleged to have been given to the driver by two men, who were actually not called to give evidence, and whose conduct was only spoken to by one of only two witnesses who appeared on behalf of the prosecutrix. The case too was weakened by some material contradictions in the evidence. For instance, the mere fact that the prosecutrix sustained no serious injury precludes the possibility that the accused was driving his car "very fast." If that had been so she must have been very seriously injured. It seems to us a case in which, seeing that the accused was unrepresented, had no witnesses and was unprepared for the character of the evidence brought against him, there ought to have been an adjournment for the production of some evidence to supply the *lacunae* in the prosecution case and to enable the accused to prepare a defence. However that may be, our chief concern regarding this case and the reason that it has attracted our attention is that the punishment in any event is a great deal too severe. The amount of a fine must have some relation to the ability of the accused to bear it and Rs. 200 is out of all proportion in the case of a man to whom it means two, or possibly even three, months' wages. We have often pointed out that the heavy fines inflicted on working people in our police courts are far too heavy,—certainly they are on a far higher scale proportionately than is the custom in England. Matters are not likely to improve if we have magistrates who are guided by such *obiter dicta* as Mr. Athavle lays down. Taxi-drivers are not exactly an opulent class; they lead a pretty hard life, and they are entitled to as much consideration in the courts as any other class, whatever the knowledge which the magistrate may suppose he possses as to their ways. Even the fine of Rs. 15 imposed by the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday on a driver whose engine was detected by the Collector of Bombay in the act of emitting an excessive amount of smoke, seems to us very excessive.

Notes of the Day.

A Change in One Angle of Vision.

It is somewhat refreshing, while people like Professor Ramsay and Mr. Fisher, of the Public Services Commission, are making speeches in England, designed to keep the vision of the British public in regard to India at the old angle, that a writer hitherto so wedded to reactionary views in Indian politics as "Vanoc" of "The Referee" has completely shifted his angle of vision. In a recent issue of "The Referee," "Vanoc" says:

"On certain narrow lines, bureaucracy is efficient but the Indian problems of to-day are beyond the bureaucrats."

What India Wants.

Referring to the question of withholding the Fleet prize money to the extent of four million sterling, which he declares to be a wrong policy, the thought of his new love, India, comes uppermost in "Vanoc's" mind and he says, in the same breath, "so to withhold from India the outstretched hand of a silent British democracy is equally wrong." The friendship of India, declares "Vanoc," is fraught with vast possibilities.

"India wants no words. No change of capital from Calcutta to Delhi affects the Indian heart . . . the heart of India is not to be won or held by words, by gifts or by eloquence. India wants justice . . India wants the intelligent exercise of the spiritual, intellectual and physical forces of the British Empire for the benefit of India."

An Oppressive Regulation.

There is considerable indignation among the residents of and visitors to Deolali at the regulations imposed by the Commandant of the Cantonment in connection with the outbreak of plague at Nasik and Igatpuri. Not content with prohibiting the entry into the Cantonment of people coming from infected localities, the Commandant has imposed a regulation on all "persons coming to reside in the Cantonment and within the radius of one mile, *from a place where there is no plague*" requiring them to attend the hospital for 10 days successively or submit daily a certificate from a qualified registered medical practitioner to the effect that they have been examined and giving the state of health on that day." Infringement of this order, it is notified, will be severely dealt with.

Is It Legal?

The order, we should think, is illegal and we doubt the power of the Commandant to enforce it. But, in any case, it is unnecessary and a ridiculous precaution; and, while of advantage to nobody but the registered medical practitioners, must cause totally unjustifiable inconvenience and annoyance to people from whom no danger need be anticipated. If we remember aright, a similar order was attempted to be imposed by the then Superintendent of Matheran, Lieut.-Colonel Collie, many years ago and was made short work of by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Empire's Heroes.

Some four years ago the Viceroy met at Lahore some five hundred officers and men of the Indian Army and it was a graceful act on his part to repeat his invitation,—this time to about three thousand,—to them to come and see him, the representative of the King-Emperor. It was more graceful still to address them words of greeting and acknowledgment of their services, past and present, and of exhortation for the future. Many of these war-scarred soldiers had just returned from Flanders, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia and all of them had seen service in all parts of the world.—China, East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Somaliland, Egypt and the frontiers of India and Burma. Their well-earned titles and decorations, as the Viceroy finely said, reminded him of "long and faithful years of service, of valour in the field, of brave and courageous acts in times of peace." But Lord Hardinge did not content himself with this remark. He proceeded to point out the significance of their services in words which will be gratefully appreciated by every Indian soldier who is fighting for his King.

I see in you not only the fathers of many thousand gallant sons now serving and fighting for the King-Emperor, but an influence for good that is a most important factor at all time and particularly in days like the present. The influence of men like you who have eaten the Government's salt, fought the Empire's battles and received in various forms the Emperor's rewards and Government recognition can be, should be, and is an asset of inestimable value to the Government.

"Indian Ink."

There has been a very big run on the 1915 issue of the War Fund magazine "Indian Ink." The public demand has been heavy and continuous and although it has been on sale only a little more than a fortnight the edition is already nearly exhausted. It is not expected that the copies at present on hand will last until Christmas; there is, indeed prospect that the issue will be completely exhausted within a week. Purchasers are therefore advised to book their orders at once at the nearest bookseller or bookstall since there will be no republication. The extent of the public demand may be gauged from the fact that the first edition printed this year was three times the size of last year's first edition and it has sold more rapidly than last year's issue. The magazine has established itself very definitely in the public favour and in spite of the heavy expense of production a sum substantially larger than last year will, it is anticipated, be made over to Lady Carmichael's Bengal Women's War Fund. Purchasers should make an early application for copies, since no further editions will be published this year.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

STRUGGLE IN MACEDONIA.

ALLIES' SPLENDID RESISTANCE.

ENEMY ROUTED IN PERSIA.

SPLENDID RESPONSE TO LORD DERBY'S APPEAL.

TWO TURKISH GUNBOATS SUNK.

The Allies have methodically retired to new positions in Macedonia and are fighting most heroically against an enemy four times out numbering them. The Bulgarians attacked with four divisions, two against the British, but admirable artillery work counterbalanced the inferiority of British numbers. The Bulgarians tried to separate the British and French forces, but failed. Splendid British defence also foiled the plan for envelopment.

Three Russian torpedo boats fought and sank two Turkish gunboats in the Black Sea.

Violent bombardment by Turkish guns of every calibre is reported from Gallipoli. Mining warfare is also much more active.

The Russians in Persia have put to flight a force of the insurgent gendamerie and German and Turkish mercenaries. The Russians are pursuing the offensive.

The latest French communiqué reports a severe artillery duel in Belgium and Artois and intermittent cannonading in Argonne and Alsace. Enemy defences on the Heights of the Meuse were seriously damaged.

A Stockholm message says the presence of large flotillas in the Baltic, has led to the expectation of great operations.

A German cruiser in the Baltic met with a mishap and was holed seriously.

The German Chancellor in a speech in the Reichstag, was unable to conceal his uneasiness at the continuance of the war and admitted that British sea-power was dominating.

It is officially announced that the urgent question which brought Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, to Paris, has been settled in complete accord.

Lord Derby's recruiting appeal has had a remarkable effect at the eleventh hour, long queues four deep waiting for hours in the rain for enrolment.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BLACK SEA.

TWO TURKISH GUNBOATS SUNK.

ALLIES FIGHTING HEROICALLY IN MACEDONIA.

TURKISH NAVAL LOSS.

TWO GUNBOATS SUNK

BATTLE IN THE BLACK SEA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 12.

A communiqué says there is no change on the Eastern Front.

Three Russian torpedo boats fought and sank two Turkish gunboats, also a large sailing ship, near the island of Kephken, east of the Bosphorus, on Friday.

MISHAP TO A GERMAN CRUISER.

SERIOUSLY HOLED.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 11.

While the papers of a schooner which had been stopped in the Baltic by a German submarine were being investigated, a German cruiser came up to ascertain whether the submarine was British. The heavy sea drove the cruiser across the bows of the submarine which were broken in, while the cruiser was holed seriously.

GREAT OPERATIONS EXPECTED IN THE BALTIC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, December 10. The "Morning Post's" Stockholm correspondent says the presence of large flotillas in the Baltic has led to the expectation of great operations soon.

DOMINATION OF BRITISH SEAPOWER.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S OUTBURST

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg made a speech in the Reichstag to-day which was noteworthy for its outburst of hatred and rage against England.

He was unable to conceal his uneasiness at the continuance of the war and admitted that British sea-power was dominating.

AMERICA'S RELATIONS WITH AUSTRIA.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE THREATENED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Diplomatic relations with Austria are in danger of being broken off by the United States unless the latter's urgent demands for the disavowal of the sinking of the Ancona and any repetition thereof are complied with.

GERMANY AGREES TO WITHDRAW ATTACHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Count Bernstorff has informed Mr. Lansing that the attaches Boy-Ed and von Papen will be recalled in accordance with the request of the American Government, and has asked for a safe conduct to be obtained for them.

"COUNT BERNSTORFF MAY GO AT ANY MINUTE".

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:

London December 10:—The "Daily Chronicle's" New York correspondent enquiring in official quarters on Wednesday was told that Count Bernstorff may go at any minute. The correspondent adds that Mr. Penfield will probably be withdrawn from Vienna unless Austria's reply to the Ancona note specifically acquiesces in America's demands.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A TOWN DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Half a million bushels of Canadian wheat which were awaiting shipment to Entente countries at Erie, Pennsylvania, have been destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown.

Erie, Pennsylvania, has been destroyed by fire. The cause is unknown.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.

There has been a suspicious fire in the Grand Trunk workshops. Fourteen hundred men are thrown out of work in consequence of the loss of valuable machinery.

FOUR TO ONE.

ALLIES' HEROIC STAND IN MACEDONIA

ENEMY'S PLAN FOR ENVELOPMENT FAILS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Despatches from Macedonia show that the Allies have been fighting most heroically against an enemy four times outnumbering them.

The Bulgarians attacked with four divisions, one from the north, another from the west, and two against the British from the East.

Admirable artillery work counterbalanced the inferiority of British numbers.

The small town of Doiran is the pivot of fighting, of which the British have borne the brunt.

There was an especially splendid fight in the mountains between Strumnitza and Valandovo where the Bulgarians were trying to separate the British and French forces.

They pierced the French first line, but the French reformed on the second line, and counter-attacking, not merely recaptured the positions but compelled the Bulgarians to retreat.

The object of the enemy apparently was to encircle the British positions and penetrate Greek territory.

Splendid British defence foiled the plan for envelopment.

WHOLE FRENCH FRONT ATTACKED.

ENEMY'S FAILURE,

PARIS, Dec. 12.

A communiqué says: The Bulgarians on Friday attacked almost the whole of the French front. The principal effort was made against the left. All attacks failed.

REPORT OF FURTHER GERMAN ADVANCE PROVES UNTRUE.

SALONIKA, Dec. 11.

Complete calm prevailed on Thursday and early on Friday morning on the Allied front.

Retirement is proceeding in good order. The political situation is engrossing attention.

It was reported in Salonika that two German divisions commanded by General Gallwitz had occupied Ghevgeli, but the report was later announced to be untrue.

ENEMY'S PLANS.

TURKS IN THRACE ASSUMING ROLE OF MASTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Matin's" Salonika correspondent says it is most difficult to obtain information as to the enemy's plans. His inexplicable inaction leaves General Sarrail every opportunity to effect a rearguard movement to excellent positions covering the entrenched camp at Salonika.

The "Central News" correspondent at Rome learns from Salonika that the Turks in Thrace are assuming the role of masters. Many Turks, who left to avoid subjection to Bulgars, have now returned and Bulgar population has now become agitated.

RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN MINISTERS.

CONFERENCE WITH GREEK PREMIER.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.

The Russian and Italian Ministers have had a conference with M. Skouloudis. This is taken to indicate that they associate themselves with the demands for guarantees regarding the Anglo-French forces.

SERBIAN MACEDONIA.

RESTITUTION OF GREEK SCHOOLS.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.

It is stated that negotiations are progressing for the restitution of Greek schools and churches taken by the Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.

Greek newspapers emphasise that there will be no difficulty in obtaining cereals from Bulgaria.

ALLIES' NEW FRONT IN MACEDONIA.

METHODICAL RETIREMENT.

BULGARIANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The eastern army communiqué says, when it became manifest that a junction with the right flank of the Serbian Armies was impossible, it was decided to evacuate the French advanced positions on Cerna and in the direction of Krivolak.

The successive retirement movements were effected methodically without great difficulty, notwithstanding Bulgarian attacks.

Following violent actions on Wednesday and Thursday in which the Bulgarians were repulsed and lost heavily, we occupied the new front on the Bojimia River in conjunction with the British.

ATHENS, Dec. 10.

Activitiy on the French front is daily increasing. The Bulgarians are concentrating against the French. It is affirmed that the Allies are establishing a new line nearer their base.

QUIET ON SERBIAN FRONT.

ALLIED TROOPS WITHDRAWN IN PERFECT ORDER.

SALONIKA, Dec. 10.

Fighting on the British front ceased on Wednesday and all is quiet.

British casualties since Monday have not been considerable, whereas the Bulgarians must have lost heavily.

A general retirement of Allied troops has commenced.

ATHENS, Dec. 10

Ministerial circles say that Allied troops are withdrawing in perfect order according to a prearranged plan and Bulgarians will not be allowed to enter Greek territory.

BULGARIAN ATTACKS ON BRITISH.

MORE SERIOUS THAN ORIGINALLY REPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London December 11, Reuter's correspondent at Macedonia headquarters wires under date the 8th that the Bulgar attack of the last two or three days has been apparently more serious than originally reported, the Bulgars adopting the plan of an artillery deluge prior to an infantry advance. Since the 8th the British lines have engaged their principal attention to outposts that have been falling back before superior strength. The Connaught Rangers used the bayonet and evicted the Bulgars from a trench they had taken

RETIREMENT TO NEW LINE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A War Office communiqué says the Bulgarians on the 6th instant, after a heavy bombardment, attacked the British westward of Lake Doiran. Small parties entered our advanced trenches but were immediately driven out with the bayonet.

The Bulgarians again attacked on the 7th and their superior numbers drove the British out of their positions. The British were withdrawn under cover of darkness to a new line.

Reports of British losses have not yet been received.

The British on the 8th successfully repulsed all attacks, and in the evening withdrew to the new position in order to conform to the general alignment.

MYSTERIOUS FIRE IN GENOA HARBOUR.

IMMENSE QUANTITY OF GOODS DESTROYED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable runs:—

The "Daily Chronicle's" Turin correspondent says that a fire of mysterious origin in Genoa harbour destroyed an immense quantity of mineral oil, tallow, wool, cotton, soda and timber.

FIGHTING IN CHAMPAGNE.

EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY FIRE.

GERMAN WORKS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 11.

A communiqué says the night was quiet except in Champagne were, notwithstanding persistent rain, there were sharp fusillades and torpedo fighting.

Details regarding yesterday's engagement confirm the effectiveness of our artillery.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, on the Quennevieres plateau and in Vendressell and the Troyon district the German works were seriously damaged.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

TWO ENEMY BATTERIES SILENCED.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The communiqué says French artillery has been active particularly in Artois where two enemy batteries were silenced.

GERMANS THROWN BACK.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The communiqué says the Germans have been thrown back beyond the crest southward of Saint Souplet.

HEAVY CANNONADING.

ENEMY DEFENCES SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

A communiqué says:—

There was a severe artillery duel in Belgium and Artois, and intermittent cannonading in Argonne and Alsace.

Our fire on the heights of the Meuse seriously damaged enemy defences.

CHIEF OF THE FRENCH STAFF

GENERAL CASTELNAU.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

It is officially announced that General Joffre has appointed General Castelnau to be his Chief of the Staff. General Castelnau retains his rank as the commander of a group of armies.

An official Note, referring to the appointment, says that the present war has proved that a single command is more than ever necessary when several allied armies have to concert their views in order to adopt a single plan applicable to all theatres of operations, hence the recent decrees whereby General Joffre has been entrusted with the supreme direction of our armies on all fronts.

General Joffre, by virtue of the decree of October 1913, providing for the appointment of a Chief of the Staff, has selected General Castelnau to be the Chief of the Staff.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London December 10:—M. Constant in the French Chamber asked for explanations of General Joffre's new appointment. M. Briand refusing to run the risk to which the public debate might lead made question one of confidence and obtained a majority of 345 out of a House of 541 in all.

BRITISH MINISTERS IN PARIS

URGENT QUESTION SETTLED IN COMPLETE ACCORD.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

President Poincare, to-day, received Sir Edward Grey and Lord Kitchener, who later lunched with M. Poincare and the Members of the Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

It is officially announced that Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener, M. Briand and General Gallieni had another long conference this morning.

The question which was of an urgent character justifying the visit of the British Ministers, was settled in complete accord.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

ENEMY PUT TO FLIGHT

RUSSIANS PURSUING THE OFFENSIVE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 9.

It is officially announced that the Russians defeated near Hamadan a force of 500 cavalry and infantry of the insurgent gendarmerie and 1,200 German and Turkish mercenaries with two guns.

The enemy fled leaving a great number of killed and wounded.

The Russians are pursuing the offensive.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10.

The Russian troops have occupied the Sultan Bulak Pass were the gendarmes and German mercenaries had been fortifying themselves for a fortnight under German and Turkish officers.

The road to Hamadan is now open.

The enemy fled in complete disorder pursued by the Russians.

MURDER OF AGA FARUKH SHAH.

INSTIGATED BY GERMAN AGENTS IN PERSIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

According to reports from Kerman, the murder of Aga Farukh Shah, a cousin of his Highness the Aga Khan, by a Persian assassin was committed at the instigation of German agents. Aga Farukh Shah was travelling in Persia for private reasons in connection with his spiritual followers in that country.

POONA Dec. 12.

Aga Farrukh Shah was on his way to Meshed on a pilgrimage and had apparently been spending a short time at Kerman. He was shot while out riding in the town, and died the next morning of the 7th instant.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN GALLIPOLI.

TURKISH GUNS ACTIVE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The Turks in the Dardanelles increased their artillery fire on Tueseday, Wednsday and Thursday, violently bombarding our first lines with guns of every calibre, particularly our extreme right.

Mining warfare is much more active on both sides in th Dardanelles.

A Turkish aeroplane on Wednesday made an unsuccessful attack with bombs on the camp at Seddulbahr.

SUPPLIES SHORT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London 9th December:—Much German coal has arrived at Constantinople, but submarines hamper its transference elsewhere. Syria is being bared of olive and cedar trees in order to provide locomotive fuel. Bread is not always purchaseable by Christians at Constantinople. Owing to the Germans requisitioning hundreds of thousands of pairs of boots, £2 per pair is vainly offered.

GREEK STEAMER TORPEDOED

THE CREW'S DIFFICULTIES.

ATHENS, Dec. 11.

The Greek steamer Goulandris, proceeding to England, was torpedoed by a German submarine 150 miles from Alexandria.

The crew escaped in the boats and were towed some distance by the submarine.

Eventually they were taken on board a British steamer which was also torpedoed by the same submarine.

The crews took to the boats and were picked up by a second British steamer and taken to Alexandria.

NORVEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The British steamer Busiris has been sunk. The crew were landed at Alexandria.

The Norwegian steamer Nereus has been sunk. The mate was drowned.

THE PETROLITE'S ARRIVAL AT ALGIERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

The Standard Oil tank steamer Petrolite, which was recently attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean, has arrived at Algiers.

AN ITALIAN STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Captain and 23 men of the steamer Umeta have been landed at Algiers.

The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri has been sunk.

ENEMY AIR-RAID ON ANCONA.

ROME, Dec. 11.

Enemy airmen dropped bombs on Ancona. Two were killed and some wounded.

LORD DERBY'S APPEAL.

REMARKABLE RECRUITING.

LONG QUEUES FOUR DEEP-

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

There has been a remarkable eleventh hour response to Lord Derby's recruiting appeal during the last two days.

Long queues of recruits, often four deep, have been waiting in spite of rain, and there has been such a rush in some places that hundreds have been attested in batches and medical examination been deferred.

Nevertheless the recruiting authorities still emphasise that every man is wanted.

RECRUITING IN NEW ZEALAND.

TO BE IN FULL SWING NEXT WEEK

SYDNEY, Dec. 11.

Mr. Hughes said he was confident there would be no difficulty in raising an additional fifty thousand men. The recruiting campaign would be in full swing next week.

WAR AND CANADA'S LIBERALS.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER ON AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in a speech to a crowded Liberal meeting said he was convinced of the victory of the Allies.

He denounced the section of the Quebec Nationalists who were not in favour of Canada's participation in war, and praised the leading Nationalist Mr. Asselin, who was raising a regiment for overseas service.

Sir Wilfred Laurier said the question had been asked why the Liberals did not attack the Government. "The reason is because I am chief of the Liberal Party, and as long as I have the honour of presiding over its destinies, it will not seek to triumph by taking advantage of the present situation."

Referring to the attitude of America, Sir Wilfred Laurier said: "The world understands that if Germany triumphs the United States will regret her neutrality as Great Britain to-day regrets her neutrality in 1870."

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.

The Commonwealth 4½ per cent. war loan is at the record quotation of 101½.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

ADMINISTERED BY UNION OFFICIALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The following appears in the "Pioneer":—

Measures have been taken in respect of the German territory conquered in South-West Africa. A regular service of steamers has been established between the Cape and Walfisch Bay; the territory is being administered by the officials of the Union. The agricultural industry is being developed and sheep farming on a large scale is being actively promoted. Further, the South African Territories Company is offering for sale a million morgen of land in the new Protectorate.

AMSTERDAM EDITOR'S ARREST.

PLEA OF THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10.

Referring in the Second Chamber to the arrest of M. Schroeder, chief editor of the "Telegraff," the Minister of the Interior said that everyone was free to express sympathy with the Allies or the Central Powers, but it was not allowable to insult either.

The press is free, he said, but justice upholds law without looking to the right or the left. The power of the Government to do something to end the war is very limited. The belligerents are disposed to regard us with some distrust and we must wait till they are convinced that peace negotiations would be better for them than the continuance of the war.

Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwayer gave a dinner on Saturday evening, at Government House, Lahore, when the following guests were invited to meet His Excellency the Viceroy:—The Hon. Sardar Daljit Singh, the Hon. Mian Muhammad Shafi, the Hon. Mr. Rattigan, the Hon. Mr. Muhammad Shah Din, the Hon. Mr. Leslie Jones, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Diack, General and Mrs. Hendley, the Hon. Mr. Ward, Mr. Alder, the Right Rev. Dr. Elstermanu, Mr. Kettlewell, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Major and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Tollinton, Lieut.-Col. Powell, Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, and Mr. and Mrs. Monteath.

SHANGHAI REBELS.

REPORTED SEIZURE OF A WARSHIP.

THE ARSENAL SHELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 11.

There was heavy firing on Friday morning in the direction of the arsenal.

It is reported that the rebels have seized a warship which is firing on other warships and the arsenal.

Several shells have already fallen in the Concessions.

CHINESE THRONE.

REPORTED ACCEPTANCE BY YUAN-SHI-KAI.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The Peking correspondent of the Associated Press says that Yuan-Shi-Kai has accepted the throne of China.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

NEW MINISTRY FORMED UNDER COUNT ROMANONES.

MADRID, Dec. 10.

A Liberal Cabinet has been formed with Count Romanones as Premier and Marquis Villanueva as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The resignation of the Conservative Premier Senor Dato owing to Parliamentary difficulties led to the formation of the new Cabinet.

Count Romanones announces that he will adhere to strictest neutrality towards all belligerents.

VICEROYS WAR NEWS.

SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The Viceroy's telegram received from the Secretary of State dated Dec. 9, says:—The Bulgarians report having reached the line twelve miles north of Lake Ochrida. Bulgarian troops entered Monastir.

The Austrians report successful attacks against the Montenegrin positions north of Berane.

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The telegram received Viceroy's from the Secretary of State, dated the 10th December, says:—

The Bulgarians on the 6th December after a heavy bombardment attacked British troops west of Lake Doiran. Small parties entered our advanced trenches but were immediately driven back. The Bulgarians again attacked on the morning of the 7th and by weight of superior numbers drove our troops from their position. The British owing to darkness withdrew to the new line. The British on the 8th December successfully repulsed all attacks.

The French report the Bulgarians violently attacked various points of the French front, but were everywhere repulsed. Fighting continues opposite the French bridgehead Gravitz on the Vardar.

RAILWAYS AND MODERN WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent cables:—

London, December 10. General von Hindenburg is reported to have told an interviewer, who suggested that the extension of the war involved a dangerous dissipation of strength, that was the danger to Napoleon and one of the reasons of his fall. In an age of railways, however, distances did not constitute a danger in the conduct of war.

NEW LABOUR TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, December 10. The "Daily Telegraph's" Labor correspondent foretells that the new labour triplice of miners, railway men, and transport workers will avoid labour disputes in war time and will afterwards be used as a weapon to maintain existing wages, the organised labour holding that the war bonuses should be made permanent.

NEW INCOME TAX PROPOSALS

PROTEST MEETING OF DOMINIONS AND INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A large meeting held in the city and attended by prominent representatives of the Dominions and India unanimously passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the double, and in some cases treble, income-tax is unjust and inequitable and contrary to Imperial interests. It will cause the withdrawal of capital from the Dominions and Dependencies and restrict investment there.

A strong Committee was appointed to carry on the campaign and a memorial will be circulated throughout the Empire. The belief was expressed that if the case was put strongly in proper quarters, redress would be secured.

PUNJAB'S WAR-SCARRED VETERANS

VICEROY'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

GREAT GATHERING AT LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

This afternoon his Excellency the Viceroy with his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor held a most interesting function on the Brigade parade ground at Lahore Cantonment. The number of veterans including those from Phulkian States was much larger than expected. About 3,300 officers and men, many retired from active service, attended the function with the Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners of the respective districts and political agents. Every officer and soldier presented arms as his Excellency passed before him and shook hands with the Officers, their bright uniforms and glittering bayonets gleaming in the sun. The function lasted over two hours. The bearing and countenance of the war-scarred soldiers, some of whom have returned from Flanders, Gallipoli and Mesopotamia and many wearing clasps and medals, showed how much they appreciated this reception by the august representative of the Crown. The military band played the National Anthem and guns fired the usual salute to his Excellency, both on his arrival and departure.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

In addressing the Veterans and Officers, his Excellency the Viceroy said:—

"Indian Officers, it is now nearly four years since I have had the pleasure of meeting some five-hundred of you here in Lahore, but I carried away such happy memories of that day that I always hoped to repeat it before I left India. And now that I have been able to repeat my invitation to you to come and see me, the King-Emperor's representative, you have shown your eagerness to accept it by coming not in hundreds as on the last occasion but in thousands and it is a response which I need not tell you gladdens and warms my heart, for it convinces me that by coming in such great numbers, the majority of you from great distances, your desire has been to emphasise the steadfast loyalty of the Punjab to the King-Emperor at a time when the Empire is fighting with its whole strength in a righteous cause and against powerful and ruthless enemies. And what more splendid representatives of the Punjab's loyalty and martial spirit could I wish to see before me? Your war medals tell me of service in all parts of the world, China, East Africa, West Africa, South Africa, Somaliland, Egypt and the frontiers of India and Burma. Some even among you are back from the present war scarred with honourable wounds. Your well earned titles and decorations again remind me of long and faithful years of service, of valour in the field, of brave and courageous acts in times of peace.

AN INFLUENCE FOR GOOD.

Nor is this all that your presence tells me, for I see in you not only the fathers of many thousand gallant sons now serving and fighting for the King-Emperor, but an influence for good that is a most important factor, at all time and particularly in days like the present. The influence of men like you who have eaten the Government's salt, fought the Empire's battles and received in various forms the Emperor's rewards and Government recognition can be, should be, and is an asset of inestimable value to the Government. And one of the things which I most wish to tell you to-day is how fully I realise and how deeply I appreciate the manner and the measure in which you have used that influence for the benefit of Government and for the good of the province. Evidence of it is apparent in many directions, but particularly in the strong and constant flow of recruits in the vastly greater numbers demanded by the war and in the tranquility of your province, which in spite of certain unruly elements that have attempted to disturb the peace, in spite of hard times and in spite of rumours and alarms to which a great war always gives rise, has maintained its great tradition and high reputation for loyalty.

"Sardars, I thank you for this further service to your Government, service performed after retirement to your homes on your well-earned pensions. Continue to perform it, each of you, according to your ability and opportunity, not only during the progress of the war, but after it. Breathe the martial and loyal spirit of yourselves and of your sons into your grandsons and great-grandsons, so that they may follow your example and may show the world when next the Punjab is called upon by the King-Emperor that its answer is no less splendid than it is to-day.

PATIALA'S IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Nor, must I omit to mention the great pleasure I feel in seeing his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala at the head of the splendid contingent from his State. It is characteristic of this great Punjab Chief to come here and to present to me personally the band of gallant Sikh officers, born and bred in the cradle of Sikh chivalry of Patiala. I thank his Highness for doing so. I thank him in the name of the King-Emperor for the Imperial Service Troops he has sent to the war, some of them now engaged in the Dardanelles, which is one of the most arduous theatres and finally for his well-known efforts in stimulating recruiting for the army from the people within his borders.

And now, before I make an end to these few words of greeting and acknowledgment of your services, past and present, and exhortation for the future, let me tell you that it is only the generosity of your response to the invitation to meet me which has obliged me to forego the pleasure of shaking each of you by the hand, for had I indulged in it and allowed myself a word here and an enquiry there as I passed down your long lines, I should not have reached the last few hundred of you till they and perhaps myself had collapsed from fatigue. Yet, though this personal touch is denied me, I cannot but rejoice at the reason for its denial, your large number, and I shall this evening inform his Majesty the King-Emperor by telegram of my meeting with this splendid body of his subjects and assure him of your undiminished loyalty and devotion."

His Excellency's departure from Lahore to-night will be private.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS JEWISH PHILANTHROPIST.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH EZRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Ezra, senior partner in the Calcutta firm of Ezra. The "Times" obituary notice testifies to his wide philanthropy and hospitality and his kindness to Indian soldiers.

DEATH OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death is announced of Lord Ellenborough.

Lord Ellenborough was a retired commander of the Royal Navy. He was a Naval cadet on H. M. S. Colossus, during the Russian War, a middshipman on H. M. S. Highflyer during the Chinese War (1857-60) and Lieutenant commanding H. M. S. Coquette during the Ashanti War (1873.) He was the author of several naval publications. He was 74 years old at the time of his death.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain E. W. Bury, King's Royal Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant J. G. Paterson, Gordons.

Second-Lieutenant A. S. G. Butler, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant E. Hale, East Lancashires.

Second-Lieutenant C. M. Pearce, Coldstreams.

Second-Lieutenant H. R. Ruggles-Brise, Engineers.

MISSING.

Lieutenant G. A. Porter, Field Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant A. R. H. Browne, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED IN CAMEROONS.

Captain G. Heathcote, Engineers, attached to Nigeria Regiment.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant R. A. Snow, York and Lancasters.

NOW KILLED.

Lieutenant J. H. Stewart, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieutenant F. W. Small, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Captain N. G. Pearson, Gordons.

Captain G. R. Aspinwall, West Yorkshires.

Lieutenant E. V. Crofton, Engineers.

Lieutenant L. J. De Gris, Medicals.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Guiness, Suffolks.

Second-Lieutenant E. C. Parry, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant T. F. Rawle, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant H. L. Storey, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Bevan, East Kents.

Second-Lieutenant P. H. McLaughlin, Artillery.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Captain E. G. Hewett, West Surreys.

DIED.

Major F. W. Macdonnell, West Yorkshires.

WOUNDED.

Major J. Dewar, Lovats Scouts.

Lieutenant P. G. Carew, Devonshire Yeomanry.

Lieutenant F. R. Savory, Shropshires.

Second-Lieutenant E. D. Dickson, Lincolns.

Second-Lieutenant J. L. Miller, Artillery.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND.

A LETTER OF THANKS FROM SIR RALPH PAGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following extracts are from a letter dated October 15th, from Sir Ralph Paget of the British Commission for Serbia, which has just reached the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association:—

"I have received from the Serbian Relief Fund a letter informing me that you have sent them considerable help both in money and materials and that you hope consignments of goods will now arrive regularly every fortnight from India. I received here some months ago 200 boxes of hospital comforts from India. The contents of these have been of the greatest use in the hospitals here and have been much appreciated and I beg to express to you my sincerest thanks for them. What we shall most need here during winter are warm socks, flannel shirts, woollen helmets, mufflers, blankets, ticks and medical stores such as cotton wool and bandages. Cigarettes, cigarette paper and tobacco are always needed. For anything in the above list or others you may have to spare for Serbia I shall be most truly grateful."

THE KACHIN RISING.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 12.

In the report on the North-Eastern Frontier for the year ending the 30th June last, some particulars are given of the Kachin rising in the Magaung and Kamaing sub-divisions of Myityyina District, Upper Burma.

Rumours had been spread that owing to the war the Government were short of troops and the headman of Thama with the Shan "Pretender" and three followers from Katha District, tried to bring about a general rising of tribesmen. Some of the latter from beyond the administrative border readily joined in and the trouble seemed likely to spread. A detachment of 100 men of the 64th Pioneers with whom was Mr. F. C. Lowis, Executive Engineer-in-Charge of the Myitkyinaputao Road, was attacked by the people of Wawang on the 29th January. The village was at once stormed. The Kachins offered stout resistance though retiring from one point of vantage to another on a very steep and thickly wooded road and making a final stand at a hastily built stockade from which they were driven at the point of the bayonet. Two headmen were killed on this occasion. A moveable column was afterwards formed and the disaffected tracts were visited, most prompt measures being taken to stamp out the rising. Various detachments moved rapidly from point to point and complete success was gained. The Shan "Pretender" and his followers fled across the border but were captured and brought in by trans-frontier villagers. Three Kachin leaders were arrested and sentenced to transportation for life.

The punishment inflicted upon the Kachins was severe enough to check all further disaffection and the strong personal influence exerted by various civil officers, kept many of the headmen from foolishly committing themselves.

AMAHSUD RAID.

HOUSES BURNT. LARGE BOOTY AND MEN TAKEN AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

A Campbellpur correspondent reports a raid by a gang of about 70 Mahsuds in the village of Rustom in Tehsil Charsadden, in Peshawar district, a few days ago. The raiders are stated to have burnt houses to the ground and carried away property worth some five lakhs of rupees and four or five men. The police could not arrive in time as they were guarding the treasury.

ANOTHER FRONTIER DACOITY.

VILLAGE SET ON FIRE AND CHOWKIDAR KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

A gang of raiders attacked Charsadda village on the night of the 6th instant, when the villagers turned out to defend themselves and their property. A number of shots where exchanged, and the raiders thinking they were surrounded set fire to the village and decamped, leaving one of their number dead and having killed one village chowkidar. One raider was captured.

THE LACCADIVES.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF POWERS BY THE AMINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Dec. 11.

Of late several instances in which the Amins, the chief executive officers of Laccadives, misused their powers have been reported. Mr. F. B. Evans, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Malabar, heard one such case on Friday last.

An islander of Androth island had instituted a suit against another for recovery of certain properties. The Amin of that island refused an adjournment applied for by the defendant to produce certain exhibits and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff and when the defendant objected to the execution of the decree, made out a criminal case against him for that and convicted and sentenced him to a week's imprisonment. While the defendant was under imprisonment the Amin executed the decree and handed over the properties to the decree holder. Th Amin subsequently not only did not permit the defendant to come over to Calicut, but directed all "tindals" of "odams" not be take him on board. He, however, managed to reach [illegible] in a fishing boat.

Judgment will be pronounced on Monday.

VALONA STRONGLY HELD BY ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Dec. 10.

A Rome telegram says that Valona is strongly held by the Italian Army.

The Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar All. India Championship Tennis Tournament will be played at Baroda, from 31st January to 6th February 1616.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, lunched with their Excellencies on Friday, the 10th instant, at Government House.

H. H. The Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda has left Bombay for his State.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon gave a small lunch party at Government House, Malabar Hill, yesterday.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned to Delhi on Sunday morning on completion of his tour in the Punjab. He will spend Christmas in Gwalior.

Sir Ali Imam and Miss Imam left Bombay yesterday for London, by the P. and O. Company's English Mail steamer Khiva.

His Highness the Maharaja of Idar has very generously offered a motor car for use by the Indian Government in connection with the war. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

Lord Pentland returned to Madras from tour in Tanjore yesterday morning.

Sir Harcourt Butler, leaves Mergui to day for Rangoon.

Brigadier-General Cockburn, Inspector, R.G.A., leaves Rangoon, to-day, for Upper Burma.

The resignation by the Hon. Mr. Biss of his seat on the Imperial Legislative Council is gazetted. Sir Edward Maclagan has been gazetted an Additional Member.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who has been touring in the interests of the Hindu University, returned to Delhi on Friday night after visiting Rajputana States including Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Alwar and Jhalawar. He left for Sind and Gujarat on Saturday night.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces accompanied by Lady and Miss Robertson, Mr. Slacock, Chief Secretary and Mr. Watson, Personal Assistant, arrived at Balaghat yesterday. Leaving Balaghat to-day Sir Benjamin returns to Nagpur via Gondia on the 17th instant. Leaving Nagpur again on the 18th evening by the passenger train for Rajnandgaon, halting at Rajnandgaon on the 19th and on the 20th, he proceeds to Mul in Chanda District, where he spends Christmas.

THE GREEK DYNASTY.

HOW IT WAS FOUNDED BY THE ALLIES.

The change of policy on the part of England and its Allies, which was foreshadowed by the visit of Lord Kitchener to Greece, may perhaps be foreseen after recapitulating the conditions under which the reigning dynasty in Greece was raised to, and still occupies, its throne, writes a diplomatic correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."

Greece was declared an independent kingdom by a convention signed in London between Great Britain, France, and Russia in 1832. A ruler was found in the person of Prince Otto of Bavaria, who became King of Greece, and ruled despotically till 1843, when he was forced to accept a Constitution. His acceptance proved a mere pretence, and in 1862 a National Assembly pronounced his deposition.

For a year the country was in a state of chaos. But again in 1863 Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a protocol, giving Greece a Constitution and a King.

They found Prince George of Schleswig-Holstein, father of Constantine, the present Monarch, and created him, with the assent of France and Russia, George I., "King of the Hellenes."

It is to be noted that the condition upon which rested this protocol and the establishment of constitutionalism in Greece was the cessation of the Ionian Islands by Great Britain to Greece. That is to say, Great Britain obtained the observance of constitutional practice on the part of Greece in exchange for a substantial gift of territory.

The point is of particular importance at the present time, because the Crown has overriden the authority of the Chamber of Deputies. The protesting Powers gave Greece a Constitution, and a King because it wished to be a monarchy. But they did not find a country for a Prince whom they wished to see enthroned. Moreover, by way of further recognition of the bargain which was to bind Greece to a constitutional government, they undertook to contribute each the sum of £4,000 per annum for the personal use of the King.

The position to-day cannot possibly be appreciated without taking these facts into account. The Greek people are bound by every conceivable tie to the Allies, and everything depends now upon the view King Constantine takes. It is entirely a personal question for the man whom the Allies have set upon his throne. Dare he take the risk to which he has shown himself susceptible? It will be for the British Government—perhaps Lord Kitchener himself—to remind him of the terms under which he can still expect to rule.

Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer entertained the following guests at a dinner on Friday evening at Lahore to meet his Excellency the Viceroy:—Sir Donald and Lady Johnstone, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Lahore, the Hon. Mr. Shadi Lal, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Le Rossignol, Sir M. Fenton, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Barron, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson, Revd. Dr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Casson, Colonel and Mrs. Cowie, the Ticca Sahib and Ticca Rani of Kapurthala, Mr. Aikman, Mr. and Mrs. Lumoden, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Dennus, Major and Mrs. A. Irsine, Lieutenant-Colonel Chitty, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. N. R. Radcliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Wright and Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Sir Valentine Chirol and the staffs of his Excellency and of the Lieutenant-Governor were also present.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CLAIM ON INDEMNITY BOND.

DECREE IN FAVOUR OF PLAINTIFFS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MESSRS. PREMCHAND DOSA & SONS, A FIRM V. YACOOB IBRAHIM SAYANI.

The plaintiff in this suit claimed Rs. 7,500 with interest on an Indemnity Bond alleged to be executed by the defendant in favour of the plaintiff.

The facts as alleged in the plaint were as follows:—In September 1912 it was agreed between the plaintiffs, Narsi Virji Mehta and two other persons on the one hand and Abdul Kayum Abdul Mamajiwala on the other that the plaintiffs and other persons should advance Rs. 30,000 at the rate of one per cent. per mensem to the said Mamajiwala on a mortgage of his properties. It was also agreed that the plaintiff should contribute Rs. 7,500 towards the 30,000 and the same should be done by them in the name of Narsi Virji. It was also agreed that in consideration of Rs. 30,000 being advanced to Mamajiwala the defendant should execute an Indemnity Bond in favour of the plaintiffs to secure payment to them in respect of the sum of Rs. 7,500. Pursuant to the agreement a sum of Rs. 30,000 was advanced to Mamajiwala by the plaintiffs Narsi Virji and other parties to the agreement and on the 6th September 1914 a mortgage was executed by Mamajiwala in favour of the plaintiffs and others. On the same day the defendant executed an Indemnity Bond for Rs. 7,500 in favour of the plaintiffs. By this bond it was agreed that if Mamajiwala failed to repay the sum of Rs. 30,000 lent to him on or before the 14th February 1914 the defendant should be bound to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 7,500 with interest.

Mamajiwala failed to repay the sum of Rs. 30,000 before 14th February 1914 and the plaint filed now sued the defendant for Rs. 7,500 on the Indemnity Bond.

The defendant in his written statement stated that he had no knowledge of and did not admit the alleged agreement to advance Rs. 30,000 to Mamajiwala. He denied that he executed the Indemnity Bond as alleged by the plaintiffs. The words i.e. "on or before the 14th February 1914 with interest thereon" were after insertions and the signature of the defendant on that document was a forgery.

The defendant further stated that even if the said document was genuine the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover thereon as the plaintiffs never did advance the sum of Rs. 30,000 to Mamajiwala as contemplated in the said agreement. As a further alternative the defendant contended that in no event were the plaintiffs entitled to recover from the defendant more than ¼ of the contribution, if any, of the plaintiffs towards the alleged advance.

Mr. Wadia and Mr. M. J. Mehta appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship held that the defendant's signature on the document was genuine and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the full amount of their claim with costs.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

37-15-1350-14.—Mans H M & Co, Khatao Dharamsey v. Vallabhdas Kallianji, Vachha & Co.

S C 39-15-689-15.—Matubhai J & M, Laxminarayen Sarapsukh Lavti, & ors. v. Messrs Prier De Saone, a firm, Captan & V.

40-15-1364-14.—D J Mantri Jaggonnath Dharmaji Nakhwa, v. V R Kelkar, Jehangir M & Somji.

41-15-1168-14.—Mano H M & Co, Dwarkadas Naranji v. Giovani Gorio & ors, Mer K & Co, Edg G W & Co.

45-15-1039-14.—Payne & Co, Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, v. Shamkorebai, widow, Mehta D & Lalji.

O S 46-15-715-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim & anr, v. Gulam Hoosein Ladhabhai, & ors. Kanga & S, Edg G W & Co, Bhai K & Gir. For Postponement.

47-15-1265-14.—Rustomji & Gir, Poonamvhand Loombaji v. Laxmibai, widow & ors, Smetham B & Co, Pocha & Co.

48-15-506-11.—Dubash & Co, Ratanlal Crunilal Panalal, v. Balubhai Kahandas, & anr, Motichand & D.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Trial of Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia, Abboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Mossa Abba & ors, Khanderao L & M.

For Trial of Preliminary Issues.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans fl M and Co, Matubhai J and M

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jayaram v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, & ors, Captain & V.

1320-12.—Edg G W & Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanna, & ors, Jeh M & S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (in Liquidation), v. Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobacker Abdul Reheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

228-15.—Ardesir H D Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jassawalla, v. Sonabai Perozshaw Patell, & anr, Jehangir M & Somji, Part Heard, 20-12-15.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Aboo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person, Jamsetji R & Co.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isak, v. Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

416-15.—Chitnis M & K, Tehereza Querpis, & anr, v. Diago Francis Querpis, & ors.

250-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Shev Shamall Dwarkadas, Mulla & Mulla.

1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Anulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Devji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

342-15.—Amin & Desai (for a pauper), Ebrahim Haji Juma Haji Tyeb, v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1255-14.—Motichand & D, Ishwardas Rameshawar Modya, a firm, v. Joharmal Tansukhras, & ors, Pocha & Co.

621-14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Valley Mahomed Tarmahomed, & anr, Matu J & M.

1254-14.—Nadirsha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

199-15.—Shroff D & D, Devji Cullianji v. R D Sethna & anr, Captain & V.

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

448-15.—Captain & V, Suleman Meghji v. Ismail Jafferbhai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for Disposal (in Chambers).

1318-15.—Daphtary F & D, M Nagarsheth Sons, a firm, v. Sanalal Lallubhai, a firm, & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

1260-15.—Mulji and Th, Allimahomed Rahimtulla, v. Pandurang Laxman and anr, Jehangir S M & H, Part Heard.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bha[illegible] and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M. Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Odhaoj Ramji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co. For Postponement.

959-15.—Amin and D. Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co. For Postponement.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soondarlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M Bai Samaratbar, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswaree, & ors v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hor-

1070-15.—Nadersha & D. Dewoobai, v Keshowrao Raghoji Late, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhauji, Wadia G & Co.

PERSONATION OF SERGT. DANDY.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE.

The amazing case of the soldier who personated Sergeant Dandy, of the 8th Manchester Regiment, ended on Nov. 18 at the Manchester Assizes, George Parkin Hall being sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Sergeant Dandy went to the Dardanelles with his regiment, and was officially reported missing on July 15. The next day the prisoner presented himself before Mrs. Dandy as her husband. She had some doubt about it, but there was a striking similarity between the two men, and when neighbours chided her for her lack of feeling she became convinced that she was mistaken.

Hall remained with her for a week, and was taken round to her relatives, all of whom accepted him as Dandy. Subsequently, however, the neighbours began to talk. Mrs. Dandy's doubts returned, and arrest followed.

When the case came before the magistrates Mrs. Dandy said Hall told her he had had a big shock and had had a bone taken out of his knee. He added that the shock he had undergone would alter anyone. One of the witnesses called by the prosecution was Hall's wife, who told the Court. "It is a caution people don't know their own husbands."

The Agents of the East Indian Railway Company and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on behalf of their railways have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each towards the Anglo-Indian Collegiate Hostel Fund which now totals over Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Anderson, member of the Railway Board, arrived at Rangoon on Saturday from Calcutta. He left for Meiktila in the afternoon and proceeded thence to Thazi and Kalaw. From Kalaw he will motor to Taungyi and back and return to Thazi, where he will meet the Burma Railways Agents' party which, left Rangoon on Friday night on annual inspection.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

HEAVY FINE ON MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

In the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon on the 6th instant an interesting case was heard, in which one Siddik Haji Abdul Aziz, a motor car driver, was charged under section 279, I. P. C., with having rashly driven his car and knocked down one Vanibai, a cooly woman, on Lamington Road at about noon on the 4th instant, causing her to sustain injuries which necessitated treatment in a hospital. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Vanibai, the injured woman, on being examined, deposed that the accused who was driving a motor car did not stop his car but drove away after knocking her down. The police took her to the Hospital. She had been knocked down at 12 noon.

Being cross-examined, Vanibai stated that the accused's car was at some distance when she saw it first. It was ten paces from her.

Usman Mahomed, a witness was next examined and deposed that on the day in question he was at Lamington Road supervising drainage repairs. Half the road was dug up. The woman Vanibai was a labourer employed at the drainage work. At about noon, while Vanibai was crossing the road, the accused who was driving his car knocked the woman down. Accused did not blow his horn. Witness did not hear it.

Witness being cross-examined stated that he did not know how the glass of the accused's car was broken. He did not know also how the lamp was broken.

Rangoo Rabji, another witness, deposed that on the 4th December at about noon the accused came driving his car very fast. Two men, who were kept on watch, told the accused to drive slowly but he did not listen. Accused knocked down the woman, the wheels of the car dashing against her head. She was injured and became unconscious. Accused did not stop.

Cross-examined, witness said the woman had a basket of stones on her head and when she fell down the stones fell down and broke the glass of the accused's car.

The accused, who pleaded not guilty, did not call any witnesses for the defence.

THE JUDGMENT.

Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Magistrate, delivered the following judgment:—"I am satisfied from the evidence which I have heard that on the 4th December 1915 at about 12 noon, while the complainant (Vanibai), who is employed as a cooly at the Municipal Drainage work, which is going on at Lamington Road, was crossing the road with a basket of road metal on her head, the accused disregarding the warning given to him by two men, who were specially on duty, drove his car so rashly that he knocked her down. The wheels of the car dashed against her and she has been injured badly. Accused did not at once stop his car after the woman fell down. The evidence shows that half the road is dug up. The accused must have seen this and must have also seen the labourers working at the drainage work and yet disregarding the warning of the men on duty he drove so negligently on the other half of the road that a poor woman has been injured. It is true that Magistrates should not impart their own knowledge in criminal cases, but this does not apply to their knowledge of the ways of some people and they have to go about the City with their eyes open and cannot leave out of mind the manner in which a certain class of drivers drive their motor cars. They seem to imagine that the whole road belongs to them and have no respect for the safety of the public. When the offences of such men are satisfactorily proved they ought to be punished fairly severely. Accused merely denies the charge but calls no evidence to prove that he was driving carefully. His guilt is proved to my satisfaction and he admits that he was fined Rs. 60 for causing damage to a victoria while driving his motor car at Colaba about two months ago. I, therefore, convict him and order him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and in default of payment of fine to suffer six week's rigorous imprisonment. If the fine is secured Rs. 30 to be paid to the complainant. If the injuries sustained by the woman Vanibai had been serious, I would have surely sent the accused to jail without giving him the option of a fine."

ALLEGED FORGERY OF CHEQUES.

ARREST OF TWO YOUTHS IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A Bangalee youth of about seventeen was to-day handed over to the police by the Bank of Bengal authorities while, it is alleged attempting to cash a cheque of Rs. 12,500. The Bank authorities on receipt of the cheque suspected its genuineness and telephoned to Messrs. McLeod and Co. by whom the cheque was purported to have been issued. The manager of the Company hurried to the Bank and had the suspect arrested. Some two months ago a forged cheque for Rs. 15,000 purported to have been issued by the same company was cashed but no clue was found.

LATER.

With reference to the arrest of a Bengali youth while presenting an alleged forged cheque to the Bank of Bengal it is further reported that a brother of the accused, who is a typist in Messrs. McLeod's office, has also been arrested. On search of the accused's house another forged cheque for Rs. 10,500 was found.

POPULAR ACTOR DIVORCED.

DECREE NISI AGAINST MR. SAM SOTHERN.

In the London Divorce Court on Nov. 15, Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane granted a decree nisi to Mrs. Jane Evelyn Sothern because of the desertion and misconduct of her husband, Mr. G. E. A. T. Sothern, the well-known actor, known as Mr. Sam Sothern.

There was no defence, said Mr. J. H. Murphy, for the petitioner. The marriage took place in January, 1899. In August, 1912, the respondent left his wife, and as he would not return she obtained an order for restitution of conjugal rights.

In June last the petitioner received a bill for a pair of riding breeches, which she had not had. Inquiries were made, and it was discovered that Mr. Sothern was associating with another lady, with whom he visited Brighton.

Mr. Sothern, added counsel, was now in America playing in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," which, curiously enough, turned on the adventures of a married couple between the pronouncement of the decree nisi and the decree absolute.

One witness described the lady who visited Mr. Sothern as a lady with "red" hair.

As stated, his lordship pronounced a decree nisi, with costs.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF A BOMB EXPLOSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

At the trial of the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case to-day Resaldar Chugat Singh proved the desertion of three accused from the army on the 27th November, 1914.

Jamedar Usman Khan and Recruit Sardul Singh gave evidence about the explosion from the bursting of a bomb which was in a box that belonged to one of the accused at the platform of Hirapalpur railway station when six sepoys were wounded and the recruit managed to throw away the unexploded bomb into a well. The regiment was then under orders of transfer.

Telegraph Sub-Inspector Shankar Lal bore testimony to the cutting of telegraph wires and smashing of the insulator in December 1914 between Kot Lakhpat and Lahore Cantonment.

MOVEMENTS OF ARMED GANG DESCRIBED.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

In the supplementary Lahore conspiracy trial to-day, Police Inspector Mr. La Macroft of Ferozepur corroborated the evidence of Head Constable Maurw Baksh *re* the arrival at Ferozepore Cantonment of an armed gang on the night of 19th. February. Sardar Ali of Podri Kalan deposed to the collection of a large crowd at Jhar Sahib Gurdwara on the 28th November and departure of men in the direction of Patd, after being fed by Lal Singh of Bhura.

A batch of witnesses, mostly from Dhun, bore testimony to the passing in November 1914 of an armed gang of men near the village, giving out that they were following the track of stolen cattle.

Suba Singh, a returned emigrant, deposed against Gujar Singh.

Chanan Singh, whose father was convicted in the previous case, having identified some of the accused, made a deposition regarding the visits of returned emigrants to his house and recitation of "Ghadr" newspaper by some accused. Witness asked his father to give up the company of returned emigrants and abandon anti-Government views, but the latter refused whereupon he asked his relations to dissuade him from evil ways. His efforts, however, proved unavailing. Many accused and their associates continued visiting his father and maturing the revolutionary propaganda.

Cross-examined, witness said he was kept in havalat for over two months and released when it was seen he was innocent. The accused read "Ghadr" in a group by themselves and secretly from him.

Re-examined by the Government Advocate he said he was arrested on suspicion in connection with Kapur Singh's murder. Formal evidence was given about the arrest of Maggar Singh in Jammu State where he was absconding.

A Hindu waterman deposed about a massage he took two days before the Walla canal bridge murder from Kala Singh and companions to Bishan Singh, the accused.

Zaildar Khushal Singh of Sur Singh testified to the desertion of Bud Singh from the Mule Battery in which he had enlisted. He also deposed to the discovery of arms etc., Natha Singh's revolutionary harangues and attempts to dissuade people from payment of revenue.

JAVAHARI GANG CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, First Class Special Magistrate, to-day gave judgment in what is known as the Javahari gang case. This gang of 21 men and women which was run to earth by the Poona district police, is said to have been engaged in systematic house-breaking and theft in Poona District.

Khan Bahadur Davar, Public Prosecutor, who led the evidence of nearly 150 witnesses, showed that in the guise of hawkers selling nick-backs these persons gained admission to houses of Brahmins where they took note of the ornaments worn by women. Then at night they broke in and removed gold bangles or other ornaments from the persons of slee ing women. 25 cases of such thefts from sleeping women were recorded in Poona District. Five women accused were discharged in the course of the hearing. Of the rest ten men, mostly young, including one youth of sixteen, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 25 each, in default six months' additional imprisonment. Three other men of whom one was aged about 60 years, and one youth of about 15 years, were sentenced to one year each, and three women to four months each. The prisoners created a great uproar while being led off to the prison, drawing crowds along the roads. One of the women had an infant in arms, and two small children with her.

In the course of his judgment, referring to the receivers who had given evidence, the Magistrate said:—"If this systematic way of disposing of stolen property received from criminal roving tribes, is to continue in the heart of Poona City I am afraid offences committed by such tribes are not likely to lessen."

Sir Michael O'Dwyer has permitted the Salvation Army to call the new silk school which is to be opened in Simla by his name and the Government of the Punjab has promised to give a grant of Rs. 2,000 towards the initial expenses of the institution.

A number of leading residents of Simla have just contributed handsomely to the Punjab War Aeroplane Fund, the principal amounts being Rs. 1,000 each by Lala Pooran Mal and Mir Sharif Hussain and Rs. 250 each by Mr. Mir Mohammad Khan and Rai Bahadur Jai Lal. The total contributions are about Rs. 3,500.

A COSSIPORE TRAGEDY.

INDIAN CONSTABLE REPORTED SHOT DEAD BY SOLDIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

A tragic incident occurred last night in the vicinity of a factory at Cossipore, where an Indian constable of the local thana was shot and mortally wounded by a soldier. The victim was removed to hospital, where life was found to be extinct.

SCARCITY OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a deplorable deficiency of water in Sadashiv Street (D Ward) and the residents of the street have been in consequence suffering a positive hardship, especially for the last three months and a half. The pressure of water is so low, that unless the taps on the ground floor are all turned on, water does not rise even to the first floor. After 7 a.m. the water will rise in no case whatever.

On 15th September 1915, therefore, I wrote to the Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, pointing out the absolute inadequacy of water supply in the locality, and requesting him to increase the pressure. The Hydraulic Engineer took more than a month to investigate the matter and on 21st October 1915, sent me a reply that my complaint was due to an obstruction in the main which had been removed, and inquired whether water could rise to my floor. In reply I wrote that our trouble had not at all been diminished. On that, the Hydraulic Engineer took two weeks and a half and on 9th November, 1915, stated that the trouble was due to the small size of the main in the locality and to low pressure, that the pressure would be improved *in a few days* and then the question of enlarging the main would be considered. I waited for the improvement of the pressure for three weeks, but to no purpose. I then wrote again to the Hydraulic Engineer in that behalf, but I have received no reply yet.

In the meantime, on 28th October, 1915, a representation, pointing out the great hardship caused by the scarcity of water, and signed by more than 80 residents of the locality, was sent to the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipality. No reply, however, was received for a month, and a reminder was sent to the Chairman of the Committee, about a week back. On the 2nd instant the Municipal Secretary wrote that the representation was sent on 3rd November last to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks which are awaited. The Commissioner has thus taken a month to investigate the question and yet has not been able to submit his remarks! All the while, the hardship from scarcity of water has been growing more and more oppressive. As the last recourse, now, I have sought to ventilate this grievance through your widely read paper, in the hope that it may serve to accelerate the speed of the slow-moving machine of our Municipality.—Yours, etc.

B. K. D.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

A PASSENGER'S GRIEVANCE.

Sir,—May I draw through your valuable columns the attentions of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to Railway Passengers on account of there being no gates to go out or come in on the down (west) platforms of the Marine Lines and Charni Road stations? All other stations have such exits on both platforms and these are the only two stations which are without them though such gates are needed more on these stations than any others. Most people leaving their offices in the evening go out for a walk on the sea-side and catch their trains at Marine Lines or Charni Road, but to do this they have to climb one stair-case to cross over to the Queen's Road and again another stair-case to reach the down platform. To avoid this double ascent many passengers used to get in through the railing or gaps therein. But the present station Master of Charni Road, of Dadar fame, has been so kind as to tar the railings and close all gaps to prevent anybody getting through from that side. The Charni Road Station already has a ticket office and gate-keepers on the down platform and the only expense for giving this additional convenience would be to have only a gate on the garden side without being obliged to have any extra gatekeepers. I think it is the duty of all public institutions to meet the wants of their customers and it is a policy that also pays.

I would also like to draw attention to the great inconvenience caused to the general public at the Chowpati level crossing as the gates are too small to cope with the immense number of foot-passengers crossing to and fro.

I think these inconveniences only require to be brought to the Railway Company's notice to be remedied with promptness.—Yours, etc.

DAILY PASSENGER.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON CABINET SYSTEMS.

Not even America, it appears, has attained to an ideal Cabinet system. In a recent lecture at Columbia University ex-President Taft expressed himself as strongly in favour of a change "by which the importance of Cabinet officers shall be increased." His proposal is that they should have access to the floor of each House of Congress in order to introduce measures, advocate their passage, answer questions, and enter into debate, but without the right to vote. At present, any member of the Cabinet who appears in Congress does so as a "stranger" in the Gallery. Mr. Taft believes that the reform he suggests "would give the President direct initiative in legislation, and an opportunity to keep each House advised of the actual operation of the Government."

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try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

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This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF [illegible] IMITATIONS.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious.

B17

MAHARANA OF RAJPIPLA.

BKILLIANT INSTALLATION CEREMONIES.

HIS HIGHNESS ON HIS NEW RESPONSIBILITIES.

The installation of his Highness the Maharana Shri Vijaysin'ji, Raja of Rajpipla, on the "Gadi" and investiture with full powers, took place on Friday last at Nandod, the capital of the State, at the hands of Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, under orders of the Bombay Government, before a brilliant gathering of Ruling Chiefs, Sardars and officers of State and leading citizens. The Maharanas of Rajpipla are dynastically connected with the Gohel Rajputs of the Solar Race and trace their descent from Shalivahana, a famous king who ruled at Pattan in Gujerat and whose reign is celebrated by the wellkown Shaka Era, which commenced in A. D. 78 and which is still in use all over the Deccan. The state itself was founded in the 13th century by a Gohel Chieftain.

Friday's installation ceremonies commenced with a Durbar held in the morning with great pomp and ceremony in the Chhatravillas mandap. Among the ruling chiefs who were present were the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, the Raja of Chota Udepur, the Raja of Baria, the Raja of Bansda, the Raja of Alirajpur and the Nawab of Sachin. Kuvar Shri Jilubha, the Heir-Apparent of Morvi and the representatives of several States were present.

POLITICAL AGENT'S SPEECH.

In performing the investiture ceremony Mr. Hudson addressed the assembly as follows:—Your Highness,—It gives me the greatest pleasure to give effect to the orders of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and to install you on the *gadi* of your ancestors and to invest you under the same authority with full powers as Raja of Rajpipla, your succession to your late lamented father, his Highness Maharana Shri Sir Chhatrasinhji, K.C.I.E., having been approved and confirmed by the Government of India. I have already had the pleasure of delivering to Your Highness the *kharita* from his Excellency the Governor conferring upon you full powers in accordance with the orders of the Government of India.

It is of interest to note that this premier state in the Rewa Kanta Agency was founded in the 13th century by a Gohel of the ruling Rajput family at Perim, near Gogo in the Gulf of Cambay. Your Highness' father was installed in 1897 at the age of 35, whereas you succeed and get full powers at the age of 25. Of your father, the late Sir Chhatrasinhji, I wish to say no more than a few words. All who had the privilege of knowing him well, I feel sure, agree with me that where tact, kindliness and good fellowship were concerned he had few equals. His sudden demise came, therefore, as a very great shock to his numerous friends and relations. His rule had been preceded by twelve years of British management and Sir Chhatrasinhji ruled for 18 years. So well did he choose his officers and so methodical and business-like were his own methods that great improvements were made, of some of which mention will be made presently. A few remarks in passing are, I think, due to the late Dewan, Mr. Dhanjishah E. Kothawala, who died in harness about two years ago. He was distinguished for his modesty, industry, faithfulness and honesty and was quite an exceptional man and officer.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE STATE.

As to improvements I would mention the following: (1) The completion of the Rapardi-Nandod section of the Rajpipla State Railway. Before his death your father had approved of the extension of this railway into the town of Nandod, which involves the bridging of the river Karjan at great cost. His proposal has since been sanctioned by the Government of India; (2) the Nandod Water Works; (3) the Pardi-Netrang, the Netrang-Chandravan, the Pardi-Bhalod and the Jagadia-Walia roads; (4) the improvement of the hill road to Dedia Pada at heavy cost; (5) the dispensary building at Bhaled; (6) he spent about 32 lakhs of rupees on public works of all sorts and Rs. 8 lakhs on education; (7) the revenue was increased steadily from about Rs. 8½ lakhs to 13½ lakhs and, in spite of all the above heavy though useful expenditure, he has built up a reserve of Rs. 14 lakhs to meet unforeseen and emergent expenditure and has left a cash balance of more than Rs. 8 lakhs in the State Treasury; (8) in the matter of public education his policy was most liberal; he established a hostel for the up-country students studying in the Nandod High School and made primary education free to the backward classes and he founded scholarships and free studentships both in the local schools and in outside colleges for advanced students.

Your Highness was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the Imperial Cadet Corps and underwent the course at both these institutions in a highly creditable manner. Your mind was further enlarged by a tour in Europe. You have gained experience of revenue and other works with Mr. Brown in Belgaum and received practical training under your father. Thus, you should be quite fitted to discharge the responsibilities of your high position and I have every reason to believe that you will continue the administration of the State successfully. To achieve success I can with confidence recommend you to follow your lamented father's excellent example. I have every trust in your intelligence and good sense keeping you on sound lines so that there will be continuity of administration and an avoidance of sudden departures, though not of progress along, say town-planning or other lines. In Sardar Dastur you have a Dewan of tried worth, on whose loyalty and ability you may firmly rely. I need scarcely add that I shall on all occasions and at all times be more than ready to assist you to the best of my ability should difficulty or doubt beset you.

In conclusion before leading you formally to take your seat on the *gadi* I heartily congratulate you on my own behalf and express the fervent wish that you may be spared for many years to rule wisely and well over subjects now committed to your care.

The Agent then conducted the Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji to the *gadi* and seated him on it and declared him invested with full powers of the State under the authority of the Government of India.

THE MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

His Highness then rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Hudson,—Allow me to thank you most heartily for your being present here on this occasion and for the very cordial speech you have just delivered. I request you also to convey to his Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council and his Excellency the Governor of Bombay my deep sense of gratitude for their kindly sanctioning and issuing the order for my installation to the *gadi* and investiture with full powers. I thank you also, my brother chiefs, ladies and gentlemen for your kind and gracious presence here. Many of you have attended at great personal inconvenience and sacrifice of valuable time and other engagements, but your presence has lent *eclat* to the occasion and greatly encourages me. I am fully conscious of the heavy responsibilities which now devolve upon me and it is my fervent prayer to the Almighty to assist me in the task I am now called upon to perform, which, indeed is not a light one. But the example of my illustrious father and the prosperous and contented state of the people now confided to my charge lelad me to hope that with Divine blessings I will be enabled to discharge my heavy duties. You, sir, have most feelingly referred to the sad death of my beloved father, which, which, indeed, came as a very great shock to all of us. To his benevolent administration, Rajpipla State owes much. I am fully resolved to continue the administration of the State on the same beneficent lines and to rule my people with the sole desire of ameliorating their condition and guiding them in the paths of progress and enlightment. I am, indeed, very grateful to you for your assurances of assistance, which, I am sure, will always be most valuable in the discharge of my onerous duties. In Sirdar Phiroze Hosang Dastur I have a faithful Dewan and I am sure he will prove a very useful officer. I thank you, sir, once more for your kindly being present on this occasion and for your kind congratulations and felicitations.

In conclusion, I beg, sir, you will convey to his Imperial Majesty the King Emperor my deep sense of loyalty to the British crown to which India and her Native States owe everything. I heartily join my people in earnestly praying that the Almighty may bestow speedy and complete success upon the British Arms in the great struggle in which Britain has drawn her sword in the cause of humanity and justice. I beg, sir, you will offer through the Imperial Government my assurances to his Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor that my services and the entire resources of my State are at his Majesty's disposal, and as a token of my deep and unflinching loyalty, I beg to offer on this occasion to his Majesty an armed aeroplane, which I trust, his Gracious Majesty will do me the favour to accept.

His Highness then received the *nazars* of *poshaks* presented by the Ruling Chiefs, deputations and Thakores. The proceedings then terminated.

Mention must be made of the excellent catering arrangements for the guests throughout the whole of the ceremonies, the whole of which were in the capable hands of Mr. C. Stengler, the manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Mr. Bill has been permitted to resign the service.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. D. Dewar, I.C.S., reverts to the United Provinces. Mr. E. D. Chanter is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. J. C. Bell becomes Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Laird Macgregor officiates as Collector, Class one, Mr. Cotton Class two and Mr. Lloyd Class three.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. J. Kershaw resigns the Indian Civil Service.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Canish, officiating District Traffic Superintendent, is transferred from N. W. Railway to O. R. Railway, Mr. D. M. Cookson, Executive Engineer, on return from leave, is posted to North Western Railway.

SIMLA FLAG DAY.

ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

The Simla Flag Day organised by Mrs. Burlton, wife of the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, in aid of the wounded, has been fixed for the 18th instant. There will be a special cinema entertainment of war and patriotic films, besides a poultry and game stall, presided over by Col. Burlton, in addition to tea, confectionary and sweet stalls at the Gaiety Theatre, many contributions to these having been made by the public.

Mr. A. Moultrie is appointed to succeed Mr. Stoddard as Superintendent of Customs at the port of Nilla in Chittagong district.

Lieutenant C. M. Boykett, R.I.M., has been granted six months' leave out of India on medical certificate.

BAGHDAD.

THE KERNEL OF THE EAST.

No one can describe Baghdad nowadays; few, and those are unwise ones try, writes Mr. Perceval Landon in the "Daily Telegraph." For the story of Baghdad was told once and for all when the nameless Mesopotamian Homer laid down his pen in the eleventh century, and the cycle of the Thousand-one-One-Nights was complete. Much he cared about art. One hardly knows how the magic is worked. Here a suggestion, there a touch; here a glimpse of another world, as fast and fleeting as the stroke of a wood pigeon's wing; there a sudden colour combination, of which a man can almost taste the perfection. But the impossible was done. The picture of a rainbow city of romance was caught and set down for all time. The faery casement has worked well ever since.

No longer are the gardens of Baghdad filled with nightingales and blackbirds, who sing like human being or with ring-doves with voices like women exhilarated with wine; apricots indeed grow there, but they are not for the wayfarers' plucking; and the roses are terrible leggy things that have fallen half-way back to their primaeval crimson single type. No longer can a traveller be sure that he will feast his eye upon the violet that looks like burning sulphur in the evening; no longer will he see the smiling teeth of the camomile, nor will the narcissus stare at the rose for him with its negroes' eyes. No longer need he start in terror at the thought that the shabby abba and kifeyeh of the man squatting beside him in the glow of the common caravanserai fire may prove to be none other than the commander of the Faithful himself. No lattice window-whispered romance awaits him now, and the daughters of music are low indeed in Baghdad.

BAGHDAD TO-DAY.

But still to-day though the romance of Baghdad is gone—gone at least except for the few who still have eyes to see it—the merchants still sit and make scandal in the same old way, in the same old dress, beneath the vaults that Sindbad would not distinguish from his own. The blue tobacco smoke that is cut into dull sapphire shafts by the sun through the holes in the roof would be new to him, and new, too, the Manchester and German piecegoods, the American tin wares, and the French silks. But otherwise the life of the Baghdad market in the ninth century is the life of the twentieth. And though there is scarcely a house in the town of which the windows of the women's quarters look into the street—or, indeed, any windows at all—no doubt there is now and again some touch of that instantaneous Romeo and Juliet romance that flickers on twilight wings through the pages of the great Arabic translation. Yet old Baghdad is dead.

As a rule one approaches Baghdad up the River Tigris. Except for Ctesiphon it is perhaps the dullest avenue. From Khaniquin there are at least the wreckage of the walls, the thin, upstanding shafts of the northern mosques, the heterogeneous tent-suburb outside the Bakuba gate, half market, half caravanserai, and the occasional glitter of the golden domes of Kazemain, seen across the river through the fringe of palms. From the west there is the curious building of which we only know that it is not the tomb of the immortal Zobeydeh, the Shiah suburb on the right bank, and the best view of the city itself. But as the northward-making paddle steamer strains and flusters against the brown swirling tide of the Tigris, even the pleasant canebrakes, where the wild boars grout in the evenings, have vanished, and the view is shut out for the most part by high, straight banks of ever-slipping clay. Just below Baghdad is one of the curiosities of erosion. The steamer sharply takes a long curve out to the left, and then returns, after a seven mile struggle with the stream, to within eighty yards of her first position. At least the thin dividing wall of clay was about eighty yards across when I saw it three years ago. But this time it may be the merest shell. It will break soon, and no engineer is quite sure what will happen then. Immediately above this loop is ruined Ctesiphon, with its famous arch, the successor to Selencia, on the right bank, exactly as modern Baghdad succeeded to the city of Harun-er-Raschid, on the western side.

Then for a few hours we pant up-stream between palms and a fairly well-kept road on our right and the sheer desert on the left. One may dimly make out some of the more famous buildings in the distance, but the mirage "fourmille" between us, and the only impression is one of flatness, greyness and emptiness. The first house of importance on the eastern bank is the British Residency, a verandahed and rather Italian-looking house—by far the most imposing in Baghdad. Like everything else here, it is made of brick. Now that is one of the secrets of the truest East. It is almost always built of brick, and generally not even of fire-burned brick. In all Babylon at its zenith there was but one 30ft row of stone foundation, and the man who brought them there was so proud of these very ordinary stones that on each of them he had had carved the boast that the Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, son of Nabopolassar, King of Babylon, had set them in their place. Baghdad is made of brick, and in an Eastern land where rain falls ever so slightly the fate of a brick building is generally either disintegration or the endurance of a quarry's fate. There are one or two old buildings in and near Baghdad, but except the foundations and possibly the lower prt of the walls of Zobeydeh's Tomb, outside the walls, nothing that goes back a thousand years. Of Harun-er-Raschid's brilliant capital there is not one brick left upon another. Most visitors waste their sentiment therefore, and waste it doubly, as the great Kaliph's city was on the western banks of the river, where no one now lives except the Shiahs and the German staffff of the Baghdad Railway Company.

THE HOUSE AT THE FIVE ROADS.

Yet Baghdad must always remain a place of the first importance. Even if Sir William Willcocks carries out his threat and draws out upon the land every drop of the great Twin Rivers, Baghdad will still be inevitably great. She stands at the crossing of five roads, the road to Aleppo, the road to the Persian Gulf, the road to Inspahan, the road to Hamadan, and the road to Mecca. Through her the plugfooted camels plod from Afghanistan, Damascus, Samarkand, and Nejd. The railway that we want from the Gulf to Mesopotamian centres will draw the goods of India to her doors. Northward the Russians will build just as much of the famous line as they will think fit. All day the slow arabanas set off on their long bumping treck to Aleppo besides the waters of the Euphrates; and the Kurdish hillmen as wary as cats and as proud as Lucifer, stalk down into the bazar from Bakuba way.

In Baghdad you will find all Islam and half Christianity—the aristocratic but aimless Persian on his way to Kerbela and Nejef; the ginger-haired Turk from Palestine and Antolia and the straight, black-haired Turk from elsewhere; the dark-eyed Bakhtiari and his rough cousin the Lur from the hills to the east; the sleek Armenian from both Julfas; the hot and round-faced German with disproportionately small eyes; Jews many and magnificent, of Parsis not a few; some Hindus and a handful of Greeks. If you are lucky you may even have pointed out to you one of the Yezidis, who worship Satan and object to the colour blue, or a Sabaean come up from the reed-beds of the Euphrates to sell a piece of his famous and secret niello craftsmanship. After all, is not the Tower of Babel within a long day's ride? And that the list shall be complete you may often find a man leading his ass through the darkened bazaar crying aloud for room. On the back of the ass is a grim-looking box sagging from side to side. It is a dead man putting up for the night in Baghdad on his way to a long rest at Kerbela.

Once I went to a fancy dress ball in the Residency at Baghdad, and someone counted up to me eleven language in the room, mostly, of course, of Christian races. Sitting heavily on a chair all night was Herr Meissner, the autocrat of the Baghdad Railway, which had then just began to creep northwards to Samara along the western bank of the river. And as one looked at him one realised that Baghdad might soon become more than a great meeting of the ways. His purpose almost his avowed purpose—was to use the brains of Willcocks to make Mesopotamia a vast German granary. In twenty years it will have outstripped even the vast fertility of Egypt; so much is unquestionable. Once upon a time this part of the world supported twenty men to one that it supports now, and it can do so again. It is merely a question of water, and the use of water is again becoming understood after the lapse of many centuries.

That is the meaning of Baghdad to-day. A little like Cairo, a little like Lourdes, a little like Monte Carlo, and a little like Chapham Junction, Baghdad still remains, and always will remain, Baghdad. Secure she sits within her late groves and her starved garden plots, her 4ft-wide streets, and her blind houses of brick and white-wash. Were every external prosperity taken from her, and were she to become as Tadmor, the man who set nightly up his tent outside her ruins and saw the moonlight from an amethyst sky light up the Gate that is Never Opened, would realise that here had been a city worthy of all that has ever been said or sung in its praise.

IR B. ROBERTSON AT CHHINDWARA.

OPENING OF CHITNAVIS GUNJ.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 11.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson, the Chief Commissioner, in the course of his tour visited Chhindwara on Tuesday to perform the opening ceremony of Chitnavis Gunj. The Hon. Rai Saheb Mathraprasad on behalf of the municipality read an address after which Sir Benjamin unlocked one of the 'kothas' in the 'Ganj.' In replying, Sir Benjamin congratulated the municipality on the expedition with which the construction work of the new 'Gunj' had been carried out and expressed gratification at the ready and practical response made to improvement in communications and opening up of the place by railways. He then referred to town improvements for which Government had sanctioned a big loan and other matters municipal.

Referring to the appreciation of Mr. Chitnavi's work as Deputy Commissioner by the people of Chhindwara, now that he was about to retire, from service, Sir Benjamin wished to add his own appreciation of his excellent record of work, well and faithfully done.

Sir Benjamin retired to camp in Seoni district on the following day and will arrive at Balaghat to-morrow.

LADY PAGET'S HOSPITAL.

BULGARIANS MORE CHIVALROUS THAN THEIR ALLIES.

Mr. Charles Cooke Taylor, prospective Liberal candidate for Dulwich, who went to Serbia in February during the typhus epidemic, and was an orderly at Lady Paget's Hospital, writes:

"When the invasion by Austrian and German troops took place it was at once realised that Uskub, being a position of great strategical importance, was in imminent danger, and a move to Pristina was contemplated. But the hospital was overcrowded by the influx of patients from other hospitals, and either it was too late to effect the transfer or it was too great an undertaking to be attempted in the circumstances.

"At all events, Lady Paget resolved to stand her ground and risk whatever might be in store. She did so. Uskub was assailed and occupied, and the hospital passed undamaged into the hands of the Bulgarians. They have proved more chivalrous antagonists than some of their Allies, and the latest news to hand reports all members safe and well, receiving every courtesy at the hands of the Bulgarians."

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(Continued on Column 6.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES.

SEVERAL LATEST TYPES.

It is obvious that for suburban traffic it is absolutely necessary to employ trains having a very high acceleration, and for this purpose it is best to use motor-car trains owing to the fact that a large proportion of the total train weight can be utilised for the purposes of adhesion, writes Mr. Lionel Calisch, in "Cassier's Engineering Monthly." Furthermore, for suburban work, it is essential to be able to get quickly in and out of terminal stations, therefore no time should be lost in locomotive shunting. In cases where the above conditions are not so important, electric locomotives would in all probability prove more advantageous than motor-car trains. Several types of locomotives are necessary to meet the varied requirements of modern railway service, ranging from the relatively light mining and shunting types to the heavy type used in hauling long goods trains on severe gradients. Other things being equal, an electric locomotive possesses some considerable advantages over motor-car trains, among which the following may be mentioned:—

The motor equipment is more accessible, and thus can receive better supervision, while the maintenance costs are lower than those of motor cars, since fewer motors are employed.

As a much larger space is available, a better design and larger size of motor can be employed.

Owing to the use of larger motors and the concentration of the electric installation the initial cost of electrical equipment is considerably reduced.

Electric locomotives for heavy service are still more or less in the development stage. A great deal has been done in perfecting their design, but much still remains to be done, and the collaboration of different engineering specialists is required to produce a really satisfactory machine. In the early days, when the first electric locomotives were constructed, attention was chiefly directed to the perfection of the electrical equipment, as the importance of the mechanical features was not realised. Experience has shown that a low centre of gravity is a decided disadvantage and that proper weight and wheel base distribution are important factors in economical working. The chief problem, however, which confronts the designers is the transmission of power from the motors to the driving axles. The characteristics of an electric motor, namely, uniform torque and rotary motion, make theoretically the transmission of the torque of the motors to the driving wheels an easy matter, but in practice it is found that this is not the case. There are more or less serious objections and limitations to every type of transmission used. These, briefly, may be classified as follows:—

1. Gearless motors with armature mounted either directly on the driving axle such as in the New York Central and the original Central London locomotives or armature carried on a quill surrounding the axle and driving the wheels through flexible connections, as in the New York and New Haven single-phase passenger locomotives.

2. Geared motors mounted between or above the axles for gear connection to axle, and this may be.

(*a*) directly such as is used in multiple unit motor-cars on the Metropolitan and District Railways and Detroit River Tunnel locomotives.

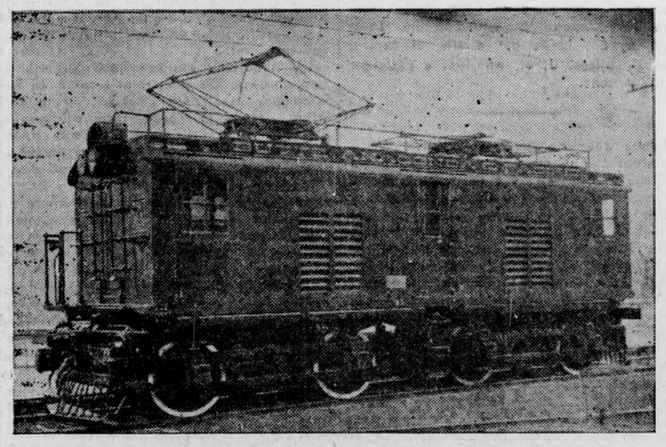
(*b*) indirectly through a quill surrounding the axle, the quill being flexibly connected to arms in the drivers or through gears and side rods.

3. Motors which drive on to separate shafts which by means of connecting rods and cranks are connected to the driving wheels.

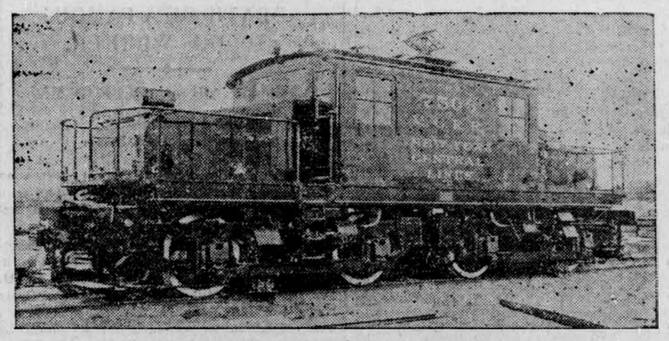
The well-known gearless locomotives of the New York Central belong to the first type. The motor armatures are mounted directly on the axle, while the pole pieces, which are flat so as to allow the necessary vertical movement of the armature, are part of the truck frame. The original locomotives had the wheel arrangement 2—8—2, *i.e.*, four direct driven axles with leading and trailing pony axles. This arrangement was found to be unsatisfactory owing to hard riding qualities and the pony axles at each end were replaced by two four-wheeled guiding trucks. The use of the latter with lateral motion springs on the driving axle effected a marked improvement, notwithstanding the fact that the alteration caused the centre of gravity to be lowered a few inches. The old type of locomotive felt the irregularities in the track rather quickly and synchronous vibrations were very easily set up. The alterations have eliminated this defect to a considerable extent.

The latest type of locomotive employed by the New York Central has the same type of motor construction as the first, but in order to obtain a greater tractive effort, the guiding trucks are also provided with motors, while in order to facilitate the taking of curves the middle 8-wheeled truck is articulated at the centre. This type is satisfactory for operating at speeds up to 75 miles per hour, at the same time its horse-power output per ton weight is greater.

The first single-phase locomotives of the New York—New Haven Railway belong to the same class as those just mentioned, except in this case the armature is mounted on a quil surrounding the axle. The original locomotives had the wheel arrangement 0—4—4—0, but these showed practically the same defects at high speeds as the original New York Central locomotives.



2,400 volt Locomotive, Butte Anaconda and Pacific Railway.



600 volt Locomotive, New York Central Lines (District river tunnel.)

The addition of an idle axle at each end giving the wheel arrangement 2—4—4—2 improved their riding qualities considerably, and they are somewhat easier on the track owing to the armature being carried on a quill.

Most locomotives belong to Class No. 2. The body rests on a pair of bogies, each equipped with two motors, which are geared to the axles and suspended in the ordinary way. Under certain circumstances it may be necessary to construct the locomotive in two halves articulated together with links, each half having two fixed axles with motors geared to them in the usual way, or it may be advisable to articulate the two bogies at their inner ends, fitting buffers and drawgear on the outer ends. The latter type of construction has been adopted by the Detroit-River-Tunnel and Baltimore-Ohio Companies. The locomotive body is carried by the bogies in the ordinary way and contains the driving equipment, control gear, etc., but is not required to trasmit any drawbar or buffing stresses. For heavy locomotives of this type there are two gears and two pinions per motor, one at each end of the armature shaft. This form of construction is adopted on account of the heavy torque and overloads to which the motors may be subjected. The New York—New Haven Railway has put into service locomotives in which the motors are mounted vertically above and geared to quills surrounding the axles. They are said to be the easiest riding locomotives ever constructed.

Continental engineers seem to favour locomotives which belong to the third class, in which a coupling rod transmission system is employed. It has been used in most of the single-phase and three-phase locomotives built on the Continent, and also on the direct current locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railway. Coupling rod transmission presents several advantages from the constructive point of view, as it enables the motor to be entirely removed from the space between the axles, so that it can be made larger and more powerful. Both the single and three-phase motors lend themselves much better for use in locomotives than motor-cars, since these motors cannot be so well designed in small sizes as the direct current type, consequently coupling rod transmission is well adapted for alternating current motors.

Due to axle load limitations, a single axle cannot utilise the power of a very large motor, therefore several axles have to be coupled together in order to procure the power required with modern heavy trains.

One very important question arises, *viz.*, which of the designs tends to damage the track least under normal conditions of service? It is well known that the wear of rails has been very severe on some of the London underground railways, although in recent years the trouble has been considerably reduced by the use of silicon steel.

To some extent this wear must be due to increased speeds and services, but it is believed that one of the chief causes is the low centre of gravity of motor trucks. It is assumed that the lower the centre of gravity the greater will be the stresses and hammer blows applied in a horizontal plane to the inside edges of the rail-heads, arising from oscillation due to even the slightest unevenness of the track.

The higher the mass of the locomotive is placed above the axles, the greater will be its restraining influence upon lateral motion on the part of the wheels. In the early steam locomotives it was considered important to keep the centre of gravity low, but within the last few years it has been found that a high centre of gravity contributes to steadiness of running and diminishes lateral pressure upon the outside rail or curves.

Theoretically an electric locomotive ought to be easier on the track than a steam locomotive, owing to the absence of unbalanced moving parts and to its capability of exerting a fairly uniform tractive effort throughout each revolution of the wheels. Unbalanced vertical forces cause a steam locomotive, when running at high speed, actually to lift its wheels off the track.

It has always been assumed that "nosing" of steam locomotives which may be defined as a more or less destructive action by which the rails are alternately subjected to flange pressures tending to spread the gauge, is largely due to unbalanced forces, but as the same action develops in electric locomotives, this theory no longer holds good. It would seem that "nosing" of electric locomotives may be due to the fact that this type, being well balanced, has no inherent harmonic vibration excepting such as may be started by the track. Once, therefore, and electric locomotive starts to "nose," it is difficult to stop this action. On the other hand, a steam locomotive has certain inherent vibrations, and as these vibrations are generally out of phase with the vibrations caused by the track, they are quickly broken up and minimised. Mr. George Gibbs, chief electric traction engineer of the Pennsylvania Railway, carried out several tests with electric locomotives of different types before the well-known Pennsylvania electric locomotives were finally designed. It was found that practically all types of locomotives were steady at speeds under 40 miles per hour, but that above this speed marked diffrences appeared and that the steadiest riding machines were those with a high centre of gravity and with a long and unsymmetrical wheel base. It was also found that locomotives with a low centre of gravity produced abnormal track effects. These were attributed to vertical pounding due to a large non-spring-borne motor weight, in addition to excessive side pressures on the rail head due to oscillation and "nosing." From these experiments the conclusion was drawn that a remedy for all these effects should be sought for in copying steam locomotive design in wheel arrangement, distribution of weight and height of centre of gravity. As early as 1902, German engineers adopted the two requirements known to be requisite for good steam locomotive practice, namely, a high centre of gravity and the use of a parallel crank drive. In the Pennsylvania 650 volts direct current locomotives the chief mechanical characteristics of a modern steam locomotive are copied. The locomotive is built in two sections, each consisting of a symmetrically arranged running gear joined at the middle by a permanent coupling. Each section carries one motor of 1,250 horse-power, placed on the main frames above the wheels, and connected to the driving wheels by means of cranks and connecting rods. Each section is similar to a four-coupled steam locomotive in wheel arrangement frames and running gear.

Several single-phase locomotives have been constructed in Germany having either one or two motors driving 2, 3 or 4 axles, as the case may be. The wheel arrangements employed are generally 4—4—2, 2—6—2 and 0—8—0.

Contrary to expectations, locomotives using coupling rod transmission have not proved very satisfactory, while the cost of maintenance has proved to be rather higher than was anticipated. Locomotives equipped with side rods and jack shafts develop serious mechanical vibrations at certain speeds, and although the cause it not quite clear, it appears that they can be attributed to the resonance effects of oscillations in the driving system. Serious vibrations of this kind developed in the Loetschberg locomotives, and to a somewhat lesser degree in those of the Pennsylvania and Prussian State Railways. The question arises why vibration effects of this kind do not occur in steam locomotives, considering that the electric machines have followed as far as possible steam locomotive design. The reason is that is an electric locomotive a number of armature shafts, axles and jack shafts have to be lined up and centred carefully, otherwise parts of the locomotive will be subjected to severe stresses at certain points during each revolution, while in the steam locomotive any inaccuracy in the construction of the driving system is taken up by the cushioning effect of the steam in the cylinders.

Locomotives with side rods require careful adjustment to maintain the shafts parallel and properly centred, consequently their maintenance costs are higher. It is interesting to note that the maintenance cost of the gearless locomotives of the New York Central has been given as 3.19 cents and those of the coupling rod transmission type of the Pennsylvania as 5.91 cents per locomotive mile. Both types of locomotives are in use in the New York district and engaged in similar service i.e., hauling main line trains in the electrified zone.

The pros and cons of the various methods of power transmission from motor to axle can be enumerated briefly as follows:—

Gearless motors mounted on the locomotive axles have the advantages—simplicity of electrical and mechanical parts, high efficiency and low mainteance cost. Their disadvantages are—very heavy dead weight per driving axle, low centre of gravity with a consequent increased wearing effect upon the permanent way.

Gearless locomotives require high train speeds owing to the difficulty of manufacturing a slow speed motor to fit in a restricted space. They are therefore not suitable for freight service. When the armatures are mounted on quills surrounding the axles, the cost of track maintenance is somewhat reduced, but the first cost of the locomotive is greater. The author believes that the question of dead weight per driving axle is somewhat exaggerated, as in the 1910 type of New York Central locomotives this amounted to 5½ tons, which is about the same as in a steam locomotive. In the 1914 type N.Y.C. locomotive this dead weight has been reduced a little but it is a well-known fact that these locomotives are among the most successful ever built.

With geared motors a higher motor speed is possible, therefore both cost and weight are low, while a partial or even a complete spring mounting of the motor can be obtained. The maintenance costs of this type are low, the gear losses are small, while they are not severe on the track. They appear to be the best and cheapest type of locomotive for speeds not exceeding 40 miles per hour.

Locomotives employing cranks and side rods for power transmission have the following advantages:—A high centre of gravity, thus relieving the strain on the head of the rail and a reduction in track maintenance due to the motors being spring supported. As the motors are located out of the dust and dirt, it is unnecessary to enclose them, so that the cooling conditions are extremely favourable, while their maintenance cost is reduced owing to their being more accessible.

The disadvantages are:—First cost and weight are greater owing to low speed motors being employed. Simplicity of mechanical parts is sacrificed, while the efficiency of transmission is low owing to the much greater friction losses. The maintenance costs are very high owing to the difficulty of maintaining the adjustment of shafts and axles due to the mechanical vibrations set up in service.

Although it is at present difficult to forecast the development of the various types of electric locomotives it appears that for goods and medium speed passenger trains the geared locomotive is the right thing. For high speed passenger service the gearless locomotives as used on the New York Central have been an unqualified success, and for this class of work this type of locomotive appears to be well adapted.

ELECTRICITY IN SUBMARINE MINING.

WORKING OF THE APPARATUS.

Tht application of electricity in the operation of submarine mines was recently described in an article by M. Antonlaieff, of Petrograd, originally published in "Electritchestro." Commenting upon this article the "Electrical Review," in a recent issue said:—

Free mines which are not connected with the shore, and are dangerous to all vessels, because they explode at the first contact are fitted with batteries inside them; stationary mines are connected by submarine cables with stations on the shore, where the batteries are situated. Automatic mines contain an apparatus which closes the circuit when a vessel bumps the mine, sending a signal to the shore, whence, automatically or otherwise, a strong current is transmitted to explode the mine. Observation mines, on the other hand, are moored at known spots which are kept under observation with telescopes, and when a hostile ship passes over a mine, the latter is sprung by the observer. In this case extreme accuracy is essential, if the mines are far from the shore. The batteries used are in some cases required to maintain a weak current continuously; but, generally, the batteries are intended to give a strong current for a short time. In the case of the batteries in free mines, the exciting liquid is introduced into the cells only at the moment when they are required to operate. Sometimes one needs a cell of low e.m.f. and high internal resistance, to ensure that the current shall never exceed a few milliamperes; for this purpose a piece of submarine cable in sea water has been found suitable, the electrodes being the copper conductor and the galvanised-iron sheathing wires. The e.m.f. is from 0.01 to 1 volt, and the resistance hundreds of ohms. The submarine cable used consists of a stranded copper conductor insulated with gutta-percha, several layers of rubber and several layers of impregnated tape, the whole being sheathed with galvanised-iron. The resistance of the cable is 5 to 12 ohms per km., and the weight up to 500 kg.

INTIMTAION OF EXPLOSION.

The connections of the automatic mine are terminals connected respectively to the core and the sheathing of the cable. When a vessel strikes a mine, a connection is produced between the conductor and the sheathing of the cable, and the current from the local battery increases, so that the pointer of the galvaniscope is strongly deflected and closes the spring contact, and at the same time interrupts the circuit through the galvaniscope, so that the pointer of the latter returns to its normal position and the circuit of the relay is opened. The armature of the relay under the action of a spring, closes the contacts and rings the bell.

If the double-pole switch is closed when the lever makes contact the firing contact at once passes to the line by way of the plug-board and explodes the mine. If the switch is left open, the ringing of the bell announces that the mine has been struck by a ship, and it can be fixed, if desired, by closing the switch, or reset by replacing the lever. The mines are usually connected in parallel, and each mine has to be provided with an indicator to show which mine has been exploded. A dish turns in the clockwise direction under the action of a spring, and carries on its upper side an ebonite ring, to which is applied a metal tongue; on the lower side are several metal contacts their number corresponding to that of the mine, less one. These contacts are connected together, and by way of the pivot with the sheathing of the cable. When the mine closes the circuit, the firing current passes from the controlling station by the shunt through the winding of the electromagnet into the axis of the armature and so to the tongues and to the mine. The armature is attracted and releases the dish which begins to rotate, while the tongue rests upon the ebonite ring and the circuit is thus interrupted; during this rotation the contacts touch the spring in succession, so that the firing current passes, in the case mentioned, five times into the cable. Consequently when mine number six, to which this apparatus is connected, explodes, the firing current passes six times in all before the circuit is left upon, and permits the recorder to register the number of the mine; the dish is brought to rest by the stop meeting the tongue, leaving the circuit open.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" MACHINERY, ENGINEER ELECTRIC AND MOTOR LIST

(Continued from 1st column.)

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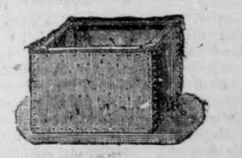

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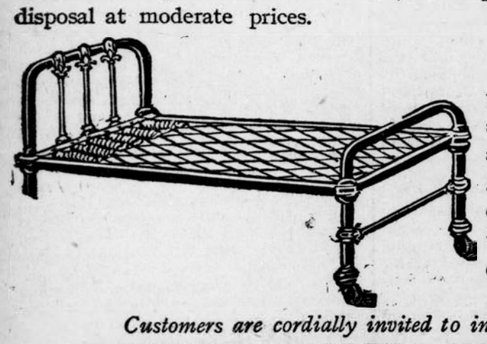

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THE ANCONA OUTRAGE.

WOMAN DOCTOR'S NARRATIVE.

LEAPS MAD FOR LIFE.

The following narrative of the Austrian submarine's crime against the Italian emigrant liner Ancona, is cabled to the "Daily Mail" by Dr. Cecile L. Grelle, of Cornell Medical College, U. S., who was a passenger in the Ancona.

Lunch was just finished. It was noon. We were five first-cabin passengers—four Italians and myself, the only American in the saloon, and the two ship's doctors.

The captain was absent. No one had seen him since dinner the evening before, when he was hurriedly summoned from the tables by an urgent call to the bridge. We were quietly finishing our coffee when I heard the rushing of persons outside the dining-room and the machinery slowing down.

I thought something was wrong. I saw one of the doctors rush from the table, and not realising what was wrong I started for the fore deck. Almost immediately I heard the whizzing of a shell, which with a tremendous crash fell on the deck aft. Looking out on the sea I saw clearly outlined a huge submarine dangerously near. I could see ten or a dozen men. She had four huge guns on the conning tower and another on the fore part. I was not able to discern clearly the flag, but I saw it had horizontal red and white stripes. I saw and heard enough to know we were being bombarded.

NO WARNING.

We received no warning to stop. The first shot crashed into the fore part of the ship, shattering the bridge and deck. The ship immediately slowed down. Shots followed in rapid succession, although the Ancona stopped immediately. Huge timbers were falling. Part of the rail near me gave way. The first person I saw killed was a man who fell into the sea with the rail.

All was confusion and panic. Everyone lost his head. I saw dozens fall dead and wounded on the deck. I remained perfectly calm, and started to go down to the second-class deck, where I had deposited all my money with the purser. I had difficulty in getting down because the stair was partly shot away and debris obstructed the floor. But I reached the purser's office, to find him lying prone dead before his desk. The second cabin was evidently the place where the first shot struck with greatest intensity. Whole parts had fallen into the sea, and wounded and dead lay everywhere, including many babies, women, and children.

WOMEN SEIZED MY ANKLES.

I decided to return to my cabin to look for my passport, but it was a journey amid falling shots and screams of women who were grasping my ankles and begging me for aid where aid was powerless. When I got back to my cabin I tried to open my trunk, which was under the bed. I had found my keys, and as I bent to pull out the trunk I heard my porthole window crash inward. I saw, or rather felt, the whizzing of a shell over my head. I jumped and saw Maria, my stewardess, fall dead before my door, struck by a shrapnel bullet.

I decided it was needless to look for the passport as death was unavoidable, so I put on a sweater, tied my bonnet securely on my head, grasped a little basket at hand containing some trinkets, and started forward to search for a lifeboat. I was alone on the cabin deck at this time. Not a soul was in command of the passengers. Chaos reigned here; not one man to give directions.

I went to where two boats were being lowered, and asked them to take me. They refused, saying they were full, though there were not more than 20 people in the boats and they were marked "For 50 Persons." There was something wrong with the pulleys or davits of the first boat. It hung at an oblique angle, and all the occupants fell into the sea before my eyes and were drowned. Among them were some women and children. Words cannot express my feelings at seeing tiny hands reaching upward for aid and finally disappearing under the sea.

MY JUMP FOR LIFE.

Remarkably few people had lifebelts on. The second cabin and steerage people lost their heads utterly, and no one helped them with the belts. I saw another boat just lowered to sea level, in which were two doctors, a first-cabin passenger, and many of the crew. Six or seven women and several children were tumbled into the boat. I asked to be taken in. Someone said, "Jump." I had on a white serge tennis costume and flat-heeled tennis shoes. I made the jump—it was at least 20ft.—and, gauging the distance exactly, I landed in the centre of the boat on a rolling water barrel but absolutely uninjured, my box of trinkets still in my hand.

A moment after I jumped a young woman, an emigrant, threw herself head foremost from the deck, struck the side of our boat, and fell into the sea. She was so near to me I could drag her into our boat. She was soaked through, faint, and had both legs broken.

REVOLVER AND COMPASS.

We started to pull off from the Ancona, expecting every moment to be killed, for shells struck many of the small boats and injured or killed the passengers. Fortune favoured me, for our boat had an officer of extreme courage to guide us, Carlo Lamberti. He took the tiller, ordered the rowers, put his revolver beside his compass in front of him, and started us towards the west. We picked up five women and one man from the sea.

It was 12.30 as we drew away. I saw the track of the torpedo that had been fired from the submarine. It hit the Ancona with a terrific explosion, accompanied by a great mass of steam and water, which rose high above the vessel. She listed, turned turtle, and sank after seven minutes. I saw the officers' boat leave the Ancona a few moments before she disappeared.

The sea was calm, so that our seven small boats stood out clearly. We went in different directions, ours making for Messina. It was leaking badly, however, and while the women and children shrieked hysterically and some clung around me, I helped to bail and tried to quieten them.

MAD MOTHER'S BABY.

After about four hours we noticed a boat sending distress signals to us. We rowed towards it, and found its leak so bad that it was going down rapidly. It had few oars and no rowers. Carlo Lamberti, our officer, calmly pointing his revolver, ordered the men to help the women and wounded men into our boat. One woman, mad with fright, dropped her baby into the sea. I picked the little thing out—it was tightly rolled up in swaddling clothes—wrapped my sweater about it, and cared for it all day.

Evening fell, our lanterns were lit, we fired Bengal lights, and just as the sun was setting we glimpsed a long black speck on the horizon. Our joy at seeing a ship was lessened by fear of her being an enemy. We rowed towards her, and finally perceived she was a French cruiser, which signalled us to come near. We rowed with renewed vigour. At 7 p.m., wet, cold, wretched, but our lives spared, we got on board. We met with every kindness from the French naval and civil authorities. The captain of the cruiser showed me the utmost courtesy, gave me his cabin, and after giving my professional services to all the wounded I rested until the morning.

Mr. Terence Bourke, the English Consul here, gave me all the help in his power, there being no American Consul at Bizerta.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SOCIAL WORKER.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF MR. FREDERICK ROGERS.

The death took place at New Cross on Nov. 16, of Mr. Frederick Rogers, who took a prominent part in organising the national campaign for old age pensions.

Mr. Rogers, who was 69, was the last of the little group of earnest and able working men who sat at the feet of F. D. Maurice and Kingsley, writes the "Daily News." His faith in the new democracy was voiced in a poignant letter which he wrote to "The Daily News" only a fortnight back.

"The fighters of the world," he said "will be the democracy of the future, and therefore it will be democracy with a difference . . . English boys dying in the trenches as mine did at Loos the other day, with the Faith of Christ in their hearts and the vision of freedom before their eyes, are teaching the world lessons which are not learned in colleges and academies."

His name is indissolubly bound up with the promotion of old age pensions. He was organising secretary of the National Committee of Organised Labour, formed at a meeting in Walworth called by Mr. F. Herbert Stead, which drudged away steadily until it achieved its purpose in the Old Age Pension Act of 1908; and his work in this direction received public acknowledgment from an extraordinarily wide circle of influential people.

"I want," he said, "a pension as a civil right for all citizens who claim it at 65 years of age. We must begin at 5s. a week, but I would make it 7s. 6d. a week."

Frederick Rogers had a very remarkable career. "I was born," he wrote in his autobiography, "in Gomer's Walk, Whitechapel, on the 27th day of April, 1846. My father was a linen-draper's assistant at the time of my birth, and had been a sailor; but my earliest memories of him are as a labourer in the docks."

When he was ten he became an errand boy at 2s. a week. He was apprenticed to a vellum binder at the age of 16, and he worked at that trade until 1889.

"I learned to read," he has said, "as soon as I learned anything." When thirteen he entered a stationer's factory at Ludgate Hill, and became familiar with the spectacle of public executions at the Old Bailey.

From this beginning came a life of extraordinary fulness, interest, and activity. He was one of the first enthusiasts in the University Extension Movement in East London, where Lord Milner was once a fellow-secretary of his; he was the first workman to go to Oxford to lecture graduates under a system which has become more or less familiar; and his is one of the most notable figures associated with Toynbee Hall. He was probably the first man to recite publicly Mr. George R. Sims' famous "Christmas Day in the Workhouse." "I have always believed," the dead reformer once said, "that it had its influence in moulding and educating public opinion in the direction of the work which became mine in after years—old age pensions."

GIRL TRAM CONDUCTORS.

Women tram conductors were employed for the first time in London on Nov. 10, on the Hampton Court and Tooting route of the London United Tramways Co. Many more are to be employed by the company owing to the fact that over 40 per cent. of the staff of the company have enlisted. The women are to be paid 4s. 6d. a day for a six-day week, and to be given a war bonus of 2s., this making their money 29s. a week. In accordance with the regulations passed by the Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, the women have to be certified by a doctor as medically fit, and must be between 25 and 35 years of age, and 5ft. 5in. in height. At present the women are being instructed by experienced male conductors.

Zymole Trokeys clear the throat and revive the voice—important facts for all who talk or sing. Their widespread popularity shows their value.

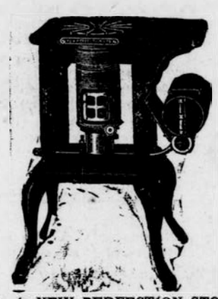
B15

NEW PERFECTION OIL STOVES.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF THESE EXCELLENT STOVES NOW ON SHOW.

New Perfection Oil Cooking Stoves are the best all-round cooking stoves that have ever been offered to the public from the standpoint of efficiency, simplicity and durability. They are as near Perfection as human skill and modern machinery can make them. The flame is always under the control of the operator. Oil is supplied to the burners at a maintained level—ensuring a uniform flame always. The stoves are artistic in design: the chimneys are in blue vitreous enamel rust-proof and easily cleaned.

New Perfection Oil Cooking Stoves are clean and convenient, burning with a blue flame and they are quite odourless. There is no smoke and a great heat is generated immediately the stove is lighted. The stoves are light and portable making it possible for cooking to be done in the place that is most suitable or convenient to the owner, and the stove removed immediately after the cooking is finished. These wonderful stoves will do every kind of cooking: Baking, Broiling, Roasting or Toasting.



No. 1. NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

A portable, efficient one-burner stove exactly as illustrated, on a stand which makes the height just right for cooking purposes, no bending necessary. The legs unscrew for packing. The dimensions and weight are as follows: Height 30 inches, Top 19½ by 14 inches. Net weight 23lbs.

Prices, as shown, Rs. 29-8.

No. 2. NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

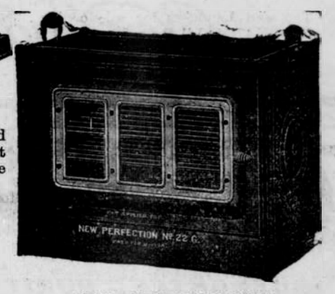
Here is a stove which will fill the need of a small family, the top plate is large enough for several cooking operations to be carried on at the same time: the two powerful burners give an intense heat and ensure quick cooking. The measurements of the No. 2 stove are as follows: Height 30 ins., Top 14 by 27½ Net weight 30lbs.

Price, as shown, Rs. 45-8.

NEW PERFECTION TOASTER.

An Efficient Toaster, specially designed for use on all New Perfection Stoves: it will toast 4 large slices of bread at one time with perfectly uniform results.

Price, as shown, Rs. 3-12.



NEW PERFECTION OVEN.

No. 22 G.

Designed for use on a No. 2 New Perfection Stove. It is a scientific baking device and will bake biscuits, bread, cake and pies and will roast meats to the entire satisfaction of the most exacting cook. Specially note the glass door.

Size: 17⅝ ins. high, 12¾ ins. deep, 21½ ins. wide.

Price, as shown, Rs. 15-8.

THE NEW PERFECTION BROILER.

This wonderful broiler is the first successful appliance for broiling on an oil stove.

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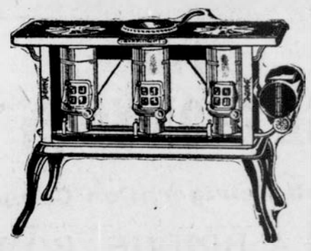
Here is the Ideal Stove for the district, light and portable yet a high-powered stove when needed, has a regulation New Perfection Burner. Height 17 ins., top diameter 12 ins. Net weight 8lbs.

Price, only Rs. 13-8.

No. 62 NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

A Two-Burner Stove of entirely new design. Height 17 ins., Top 12 by 22 ins., Net. weight 18lbs.

Price, as shown, Rs. 29-8.



No. 3 NEW PERFECTION STOVE.

This is the largest Stove we stock in Bombay; it is quite big enough for the needs for a large family; the three powerful burners are a veritable Cooking range: with three fires going you can regulate all varieties of cooking; each burner is quite independent of the others. The sizes are as follows: Height 30 inches, Top 14 by 48 inches, the net weigh is 50lbs. Price, Rs. 65-0.

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MEMORIES OF 1812.

WHERE NAPOLEON FAILED.

RUSSIA'S UNCHANGED SPIRIT.

The following interesting narrative of a journey through war-stricken Russian villages is supplied to the "Daily Telegraph" by Prof. Bernard Pares, the well-known war correspondent with the Russian Army:—

I am travelling along the road of Napoleon's retreat to meet the German advance. At Vyazm there was a battle in 1812, and a monument to commemorate it was put up only two years ago. The local authorities are full of work, providing for the refugees from Poland. The station was crowded, and drafts of soldiers went past singing.

Almost three-quarters of the fighting in 1812 was in this province of Smolensk. This is the frontier province of the great Russian population; the Germans are now in White Russia, where the squires are mostly Polish and the traders Jews; they have not yet reached the point where Napoleon's greatest difficulties began. Borodino is just outside the province; it lies along the passage between the Dvina and the Dnieper, and is the gate of Russia proper. Smolensk, a beautiful town, thrown, Clovellylike, down a number of converging ravines, was surrounded with stately walks by Tsar Boris, who called it "the precious necklace of Russia." These walls were never repaired, since Marshal Ney, last in the retreat, partially blew them up on his way westwards.

A monastery in Smolensk still receives from the Government the pension which it was ganted, like any wounded soldier, for what it suffered in 1812. When the French first entered the city, in the chapel beside the river the priest was reading the words "and after three months Mary returned unto her own house." The "Mother of God of Smolensk" was carried away that day on a gun-carriage in the van of the retreating Russian army, it was borne, is solemn procession through the ranks on the eve of Borodino, and it returned, three months later to the day, to its chapel on the banks of the Dnieper. As Napoleon came down the frozen hill on his way back from Moscow a Russian priest, on his way to communicate a dying parishioner, instinctively offered the sacrament to his country's enemy, now one of the greatest of human sufferers.

Smolensk saw outside its walls one great battle, but still fuller of history, both of the enemy's advance and of his retreat, is the great road of the Empress Catherine which runs westward from Smolensk to Krasny and thence onward to Poland. "The big 'un" (bolshak), as the local peasants call it, can be seen from afar as clearly marked as a railroad running between the lines of tall birches which were planted by Catherine. Between Smolensk and Krasny almost every one of the steep gullies and they are many, is the record of some disputed passage. It was in the deepest of these gullies, that of the Losmina that Ney cut off with 5,000 men from the main army, answered the enemy's summons with the words, "A Marshal of France never surrenders," and it was from here that he made, without maps, his wonderful night march; his men crawled across the half-thawing Dnieper on their knees and made their way around the Russian army to Napoleon.

"NEVER COUNT A WOLF."

Outside Krasny, after the enemy was gone, the veteran Kutuzov rode along the Russian line, his white hair bared, and read to his staff the fable of the wolf in the kennels, which he had just received from the poet Krylov. The fable tells how a wolf mistook the kennels for the sheep-fold, and finding out his mistake, declared that he was a long-lost brother come to make peace with the dogs. But the huntsman says, "Your hair is grey, my friend, but mine is white" (and it was here that Kutuzov bared his head), and launching the dogs on the wolf, he adds:

I never count a wolf is on my side,
Until I've stripped away his hide.

I walked a good deal of this ground when I was studying the Moscow campaign, and revisited it when I was following the work of M. Stolypin's land settlement; it was in Smolensk that I made my first acquaintance with the Russian system of local administration. There seems nothing strange in coming back here when Russia is invaded; for everything that I have ever seen of the people makes one feel that their spirit is unchanged, and that the invader will be met now as he was met then. For one thing, I cannot see the Germans dragging their monster artillery under the autumn rains over these gullies; anyhow they swallowed up nearly all the far lighter artillery of the French of which so much is to be seen lining the arsenal in the Kremlin. Indeed, the German guns seem to be lagging behind already.

There was the usual amiable crowd of officers in my carriage. For some days past all the news has been encouraging. We have gained ground at important points, especially in the Pinsk Marshes, to which I am going, and where the Germans made their last big bid, at Vileika. We had several halts, and some of the soldiers jumped out and gave rollicking help to the local harvesters. There were no signs whatsoever of excitement. There was hardly any talk about the war, though we were all on our way to it; it has become a business, a thing to be done. They all gathered round when they heard that I had been in England, putting endless questions, and showing evidnt interest and satisfaction.

We passed on to Orsha; I had not been here since Lord Charles Beresford reviewed some Russian Boy Scouts in the station in 1912. It was at Orsha that Napoleon first learnt that his retreat on the Berezina was barred, and sat for some time in apathy, murmuring the word "Poltava." Further on we crossed the sinister river, winding among its waste of peat bog, bounded on either side by dark wooded hills. At the point where Napoleon crossed, a few miles higher up, the stream separates into a number of channels, which in the moonlight look like a handful of silver snakes. The river is the epitome of the insufficiency of military genius; Napoleon's passage of the Berezina was a military triumph; but in history the name stands for the utmost of human misery.

GERMANS AND THE ENGLISH.

There was no serious fighting between the Berezina and the frontier, and it is with these memories behind us that we go forward to the front. Some of us had a talk with some captured German officers. They excitedly insisted that Napoleon's mistake would not be repeated, that there would be no march on Petrograd or Moscow, but winter quarters and a great stroke on the Western front; then they added the usual abuse of England. They maintained that they had plenty of food in Germany and plenty of money, "as they did not have to send their gold out of the country, and made everything for themselves." They did no say how much of their output was purely military, or what customers they had other than their own Government.

At one station there was a long train with stacks of wood, and groups of refugees sitting perched on it eating their dinners from the station soup kitchen. Further on we stood for some time beside a train full of troops on their way up to the front. In the darkness one wagon after another broke out into catches of song, one man starting each line and the rest finishing it in chorus; the voices were lusty and strong; they sang in parts, and the music was very pleasing. Sometimes it was merry country songs which had nothing to do with the war. Once they sang "Mother Volga," stringing on to it all sorts of incongruous refrains; then it would be a war song, and one that they sang over and over again, and then repeated for me, is worth writing down, because the words are by the greatest Russian poet, Pushkin, and they are about the retreat of 1812. I can only give you a very unsatisfactory rendering of the two first verses:

Come tell us, uncle; not for naught
Our Moscow, wrapped in flame, was bought
And yielded to the foe;
But surely there was fighting keen.—
And such, they say, was seldom seen.
That still to all so much could mean
The name Borodino.
Twas long in silence we retreated,
And vexed we were; a fight we waited;
The veteran growls and frets:—
"Still back, and back? to winter there?
And will not soon our generals dare
Yon foreign uniforms to tear
On Russian bayonets?"

How little the world has changed! The Russians are the same, even down to details. Will the Germans prove themselves better than their forerunners?

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THE FAR EAST.

CHINA AND THE WAR SETTLEMENT.

At Manchester University on the night of Nov. 15 Mr. P. M. Roxby, Lecturer in Georgraphy at the University of Liverpool, gave an address upon "Britain and the Far East." The Bishop of Manchester presided.

Mr. Roxby said China was the crux of our Eastern policy. Far Eastern history was very little read or studied in this country. Our press gave us very meagre information as to what was happening there, and it was not at all surprising that public opinion had no very very definite news of our relations with the Far East. When the great world settlement came to be made after the war the Far East would demand as careful treatment at our hands as the Near East, and he could not imagine any world settlement would be satisfactory which left China out of account. To leave China out of account would be simply to court further wars. He went further, and said the very fact of the settlement of the Chinese question would involve the raising of very delicate issues between ourselves and others, and that pointed to the desirability of the Chinese question being frankly faced while the Allies were still united and still animated by the desire to remove as far as possible all cause of future wars. The uncertainty of China's destiny was one of the most likely causes of future wars.

Basing his address or recent personal observations in China and the Far East, Mr. Roxby said it was quite a mistaken opinion that the political weakness of China was a symptom of race decay. Those who understood the past history of China would understand why she was politically weak. Speaking of the Chinese revolution, he said it was the weakness, inefficiency, and degeneracy of the Manchu section which gave strength to the revolutionaries and led to the success of the revolution. Its ultimate failure had been due to the fact that the revolutionary leaders showed practically no sign of being able to develop the strong central Government which was desired.

WORK FOR THREE GENERATIONS.

Mr. Roxby dealt with the political relations which existed between China, Japan, and Russia, and pointed to the new influences which were being created by the spread in China of Western ideas. It was important, he urged, that the integrity of China should be preserved and British influences extended in that country. The Chinese had all the qualities necessary to the making of a great nation as we understood the word nation. The reorganisation and transformation of China must, under the conditions which obtained, and taking into account the vastness of the country, take at least three generations to effect, and during the period the integrity of China must be guaranteed internationally. It was Great Britain and, he thought he might add, the United States which would have by far the greatest influence in securing that guarantee. We could secure it to some extent by playing a far larger part in promoting the transition of China itself. The education problem was the crux of the real transition. The future lay, he believed, largely in the training which the Chinese student was getting at the present time, and the regrettable fact was that Great Britain was playing practically no part, or a very small part, in the giving of that education.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat.

B14

UNDERGROUND RHEIMS.

CITY LIKE STRICKEN POMPEII.

Describing a visit to Rheims and the neighbouring trenches, the special correspondent of the Central News writes:

The living accommodation at advanced headquarters strikes one as a mixture of yacht, London tube railway, and coal mine. Electric light and a little engine to generate it; different compartments, one for the doctor, with a dispensary and operating-room, a salle-a-manger, officers' room and bedrooms fitted up like a steamer berth; an observation tower, and a large bell from the church to sound the alarm when asphyxiating gas attacks are imminent. These quarters are, of course, underground, and are rendered shell-proof by means of iron plates and mounds of earth. The front opened on a garden, with apple and pear trees, a grotto, a cat curled up in a comfortable chair, a statue of Joan of Arc, and some beautiful chrysanthemums.

A little further on we inspected the baths for officers and men; a regular long bath for the officers, and shower baths of hot and cold water for the men. We were asked to lunch in the officers' shelters, where the kitchen is very good.

MASS IN RUINED CHURCH.

At 7 a.m. we went to Mass at the local church. Church it still is, though German shells have battered it out of all likeness to one. It has no roof or tower, its windows are smashed its pews demolished, and the only two pillars left standing rise amidst a heap of ruins and rubbish. But in one corner there was an altar, with tricolour flags and a beautiful statue of Joan of Arc.

Soldiers sang the Mass beautifully. There was no organ or harmonium, but the twittering of birds mingled, strangely with the near reports of snipers' rifles and the distant booming of cannon. Three ladies who still remain in the place were at Mass.

Walking about Rheims itself is something like walking about Pompeii. It is good, however, to find that the Cathedral is not altogether destroyed, and is even not beyond repair. The outer wooden roof, which was needed to protect the stone roof from the weather, has been burned, but the Cathedral looks better without this ugly hump on its back. The stone roof, except for a small hole, is entirely as it was. A new roof will probably be made of slate and asbestos. Half of the celebrated orange window is broken, but much glass has been saved wherewith to repair it. The two organs are untouched, as are the paintings, the pulpits, and the chapels, and the Cardinal goes very often to pray in his private chapel.

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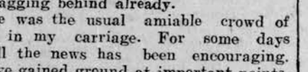

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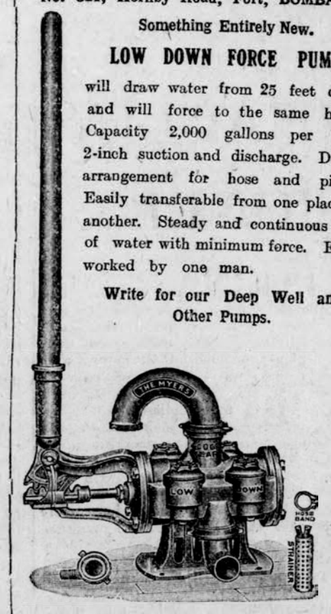

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